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CHINA MAKES SECOND TRY AT TSINGTAO PROBLEM

LESS than two years ago the Japanese military and naval forces evacuated Tsingtao and the Kiaochou Bay area and withdrew their guards and staff from the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway in accordance with the agreement signed by China and Japan and witnessed by America and Great Britain at the Washington Conference. Immediately after Japan got out, China took charge of both the former German leased area and the railway, placing Tsingtao and the Kiaochou Area under the administration of the Civil Governor of Shantung Province and the railway under the control of the Ministry of Communications. The officials of both Tsingtao and the railway were responsible to President Tsao Kun for their appointments.

NOW after two years of administration, there has been a complete house-cleaning and new officials have just been installed who are supposed to be responsible primarily to General Wu Pei-fu. The new Governor of Tsingtao and the Kiaochou Bay area is Mr. Gow En-hung, former Minister of Communications, and of the railway Mr. Shao Heng-chun, former Chinese Consul at Vladivostok but recently head of the Communications College in the Ministry of Communications at Peking. Mr. Gow's first official act after assuming office was to issue an order of dismissal for the heads of all of the government departments, with one exception, Mr. D. Y. Lin of the forestry department. After Mr. Gow had been in office about a week and had an opportunity to audit the accounts of the preceding administration he issued a statement charging the previous officials with mis-appropriation of funds to the amount of approximately $3,000,000. The former officials, especially Mr. Hsiung Ping-chi, civil governor of Shantung Province, on their behalf charge the new governor with being the tool of General Wu Pei-fu and desirous only of bringing Shantung Province under the sway of the Loyang warlord.

AFTER allowing for partisan political bias and animosity on both sides it is of general interest to consider the "Case of Shantung" and of particular interest to Americans because it was chiefly due to America that Japan agreed to relinquish her interests in this province in favor of China. It was largely due to the clause in the Paris Peace Treaty which left Japan in control of the former German interests in Shantung that America refused to ratify the Versailles Treaty and undoubtedly it was the conflict between China and Japan over this question that caused President Harding and Secretary Hughes to insist that this question be

settled at the Washington Conference in 1921-22. Therefore it is to be assumed that America and the other Powers which signed the Washington Conference treaties and resolutions are still interested in the Shantung Question. They had a direct interest as long as Japan was in control of the province for the friction resulting therefrom made Shantung an international problem likely to become at any time a cause of war involving not only China and Japan but other nations as well. Now that both Germany and Japan have been forced to relinquish their interests in Shantung, America, Great Britain and the rest of the world are still interested in Shantung because of the natural desire that China will so administer her territory that it will never again become a source of international friction.

UP to the time when China obtained control of Tsingtao, this port was entirely free as regards exploitation at the hands of the Chinese military factions. Since the Chinese officials who were first placed in charge were adherents of General Tsao Kun, it is to be assumed that General Tsao obtained here some of the funds which he used in his subsequent election to the Presidency of the Chinese Republic. Perhaps this explains some of the shortage of $3,000,000 which the present administration is charging against the preceding rulers of the province. It is impossible to obtain any reliable information regarding the finances of the local Tsingtao government, but it is known that they are in a serious condition, or were when the new administration came in a few weeks ago. The police had not been paid for several months and there was general inefficiency in all of the departments. Persons desiring to interview officials could not find them in their offices before three or four o'clock in the afternoon and the Civil Governor of the province who had charge of the city had not been in Tsingtao for more than a year. The Chief of Police was reported to have enriched himself to the extent of $30,000 a month through opium smuggling. The electric light plant previously owned by the municipality had been sold to a private syndicate for $1,600,000 and this sum had completely disappeared. The municipal slaughter house had also been sold for $400,000 and this money likewise had vanished. And in addition to this dozens of pieces of government property much of it improved with modern buildings had been given away to friends of the officials. The new administration claims to have been able to block a sale of timber to a Japanese syndicate which would have netted the previous officials something like $150,000 and to have resulted in a complete elimination of the reforestation work which was inaugurated by the Germans, extended by the Japanese and handed over intact to China. In addition to this the present administrators claim that the preceding administrator carried away with him something like $1,000,000, but this rumor is generally discounted, the amount probably being nearer $50,000.

THE annual revenue of Tsingtao is supposed to be in the neighborhood of $2,900,000 and a budget of legitimate exoenditure amounts to about $2,700,000. This would leave a surplus of $200,000 for the entire commercial port of Kiaochou Bay exclusive of the Railway which runs from Tsinan, the provincial capital, to Tsingtao also controlled by China but upon which the Japanese have a mortgage of $36,000,000. Although figures regarding the present financial status of the railway are not available as these lines are being written, it is known that the officials of the road have been able to meet the interest payments on the Japanese obligation amounting to about $2,000,000 and in addition have piled up a considerable surplus to be used for purchasing much needed new equipment in the form of rolling stock and bridges. With the above factors in mind it is of interest to consider the intentions of the new administration. In view of the charges which have been made that the new administration has been placed in office by General Wu Pei-fu as part of his plan to obtain military control of the province, it is interesting to note that rumors are in circulation in Tsingtao that already the sum of $630,000 has been handed over to Admiral Wen Shu-te of the Chinese fleet which is stationed in Kiaochou Bay and at Chefoo. Governor Gow however denies this and states that not a dollar of the revenues of either the city or the railway shall go to the Chinese fleet and that any surpluses remaining over after expenses are met are to be remitted to the national treasury. It will be remembered that this fleet composed of some six vessels was the "disloyal" section of the Chinese Navy which went over to Dr. Sun Yat-sen when the so-called Constitutional Government was formed at Canton. A few months ago the fleet decided to return to the North, the "inducement" being the $630,000 noted above. Regardless however of how or why the fleet deserted Dr. Sun it is now stationed along the Shantung Coast and is taking its orders from General Wu Pei-fu at Loyang. Without question the presence of the fleet in these waters will be of material assistance in maintaining the present Tsingtao administration in office and in preventing General Chang Tso-ling at Mukden from sending hostile forces into Shantung to harass the rear of General Wu Pei-fu in case there should be another outbreak between Chihli and Fengtien.

THE first definite move of the new administration as just announced is the establishment of a new official bank for the Tsingtao administration which will have the right to issue notes. The bank will be capitalized at $3,000,000 about $1,000,000 of which is to come from the Shantung Railway as payment for property belonging to the municipality which the railway is buying. In addition to the million from the railway there will also be private shareholders, but the control will be securely in the hands of the new Governor. This bank will in effect be the treasury of the Tsingtao Administration. Outside of this the new administration has also effected reforms in the direction of centralization of control of both the city and the Kiaochou Area in the office of the Governor. A plan is also under consideration to organize a modern municipal administration in Tsingtao upon which the foreign interests in Tsingtao will have representation in accordance with the provisions of the Shantung Treaty signed at Washington. These reforms sound encouraging and there is hope on the part of Americans and other well-wishers of China that China will now realize her responsibilities in respect to this important question—which is much more than a matter of domestic Chinese interest for reasons stated at the opening of this discussion.

THE AMERICANIZATION OF MISTER OOLSKI

THERE passed through Shanghai within the last few days a little group of wiser but sadder folks, five of them and the inevitable baby of hardship, all registered as American citizens but only recently genuinely American. They were a man, two young men, two young women and the baby. They came from mines in the region of Tomsk, having been recruited from America by agents of Lenin and now all-fired anxious to get back to the old U. S. A. The language in which the man of the party, a short, stubby, spectacled old fellow near 60 whose name was something like Oolski, narrated his adventure in Bolshevism lent an extremely humorous turn to the sadness which the story was meant to convey.

OOLSKI was born in Lithuania. He had lived some 30 years in America and possessed all the papers needed to call himself an American. By trade, he was a cooper, and by belief a Red. "Von loud moufed guy in Seattle cam talk me go to Russia show Russians make barrels. I just go Petrograd, invest leettle money, den I vorks two years. If I like, I stay. If I don't like, I gets my money back and free passage to America. I belief dat loud moufed guy and I go." Oolski stuck a year and a half and then it was made so disagreeable for him that he was glad to get out, leaving his legal claims on the Bolsheviks to one of their "avocats" to straighten out, being glad to accept passage to the Russian frontier and then rely on a little nestegg of which he had not told the Bolsheviks, in an American bank. There were about four hundred Americans, men and their families, who were finally rounded up in the same coal mines near Tomsk, where Oolski sought freedom from the persecutions of capital. Oolski got his first shock when he arrived in Petrograd. There he saw barefooted girls of tender age, working on a rock pile. He immediately told his guide that in America (mind you) girls didn't do work like that and they could all afford shoes. This was the beginning of the Americanization of Mister Oolski.

AT the mines, Oolski was put in charge of a bunch of Russians and started to make barrels. He soon told them that cooperage in Russia was all wrong. In America (again) one man makes fourteen barrels a day. In Russia a man must work two days to make one rotten barrel. Oolski was surprised not to find the tools he was accustomed to work with in America. When he suggested ordering some, there was nothing doing—perhaps no money, at any rate no inclination to abandon the implements to which the peasants were accustomed. Oolski and his men cut their own wood.

WELL, Oolski finally told them it was no use making barrels like that. His expert knowledge and time were being wasted in coopering under the methods of centuries ago. So, he got himself transferred, and then more transfers and finally he got sick. When he came out of the hospital, he asked for a job in the office. There was one man in the office for every five or six actually producing. But they didn't want him in the office. Office jobs were reserved for Russianized American Jews. They were the white collar men. In the meanwhile, living conditions were not so good as Oolski was used to in America, He was only in Category No. 9, and so lived in one of the big barracks in a small room with several others. This was impartiality if not privacy. The food was rotten—rotten cabbages, rotten this and rotten that, according to Oolski. Part of Oolski's investment on entering life in this social state, a matter of $450 gold, was in flour. There were a couple of carloads of it, and bacon and other "such food as ve eat in America. Ve never saw vun pinch of it, not a shmell, nothing. Poof."

OOLSKI, as an independent citizen in a social state, felt he had a right to know what became of the flour, and he asked. After much delay he found that 50 pounds or so had been used in exchange for a cow for the common weal. That struck Oolski as allright, though his turn on the milk hadn't arrived, but what about the rest of the flour. There were two carloads. Oolski never got satisfaction on that point. But to go back to the business of Categories. There were 17 of them. The community doctor rated No. 15, two from the highest. His remuneration was 63 gold roubles per month, 60% of which went to the Soviet for general welfare, and the doctor could do whatever he well pleased with the balance—25 gold roubles. Oolski didn't have so much, but didn't mention the exact amount. Community housing, food, an annual suit of clothes, shoes, and some other things everyone received free from the Soviet.

THE mines were being worked with the idea of making coke and other by-products from the coal. A chemical factory was finally completed during Oolski's stay and put into operation, but lack of rail facilities for marketing the coke made the venture look doubtful. In America, Oolski thought, it would have gone over big. Questioned as to his present stand on Red principles after having lived them 18 months, Oolski remained firm to them, but the people—they were the whole trouble. If everybody did right, the principles would be allright, Oolski thought, but he preferred starting over again at 60 in capitalistic America to experimenting further in Utopian Russia. At heart,—it hurts a little at 60 to acknowledge asinine mistakes—Oolski is at last a pretty good American.

Order Rescinded for Preferential Rail Rate on Shipments in American Vessels

On complaints from merchants and others against the operation of preferential rail rates in America for goods arriving or leaving in American vessels, the Shipping Board, on May 8 or 9, rescinded the order which would have brought Article 28 of the Merchant Marine Act into effect on June 20, next. Great interest was taken in the Far East in the announcement last month that this article, which has been a dead letter for about four years, was to become effective, because of the business it would have brought American ships on the Pacific and the effect it would have had upon Japanese shipping. The complainants against enforcing the ruling convinced the Shipping Board that American tonnage was insufficient, at least, this was the reason advanced.

Article 28 would impose upon American railroad companies the obligation to apply domestic rates on export and import traffic unless shipped in vessels of American registry. Goods shipped in American vessels would have enjoyed an import and export rail rate which would have made a difference between G. $1.92 and $5.22 on tea, $13.-50 and $21.30 on silk, $.97 and $1.55 on iron, etc. It would have applied to all parts of the globe excepting the West Indies, Mediterranean, Africa and southern Asia, where there is little American shipping.

The Crisis of the Chinese Government

BY CHARLES DENBY

IN speaking of the condition of the Chinese Republic, a subject which engages at present the attention of the Foreign Offices of the Western World to a degree hardly less than does the condition of Europe itself, it is necessary to distinguish between the Government of China and the People of China. The Government at Peking is rapidly losing the confidence of all observers; almost of all friends. Peking of Manchu imperial days commanded the respect and obedience of its people, and even of its unfriendly foreign critics, up to the time of the overthow of the Ta Ching Dynasty. The Manchu Emperors were drawn reluctantly into treaty relations with foreign Powers, but they carried out their treaty obligations with a sense of responsibility that gave promise of increasing cordiality as foreign intercourse became more familiar to them. The obligations of the Imperial Government were scrupulously paid. There is a saying of returned travellers that a Chinaman's word is as good as his bond. Entirely too optimistic as this is as a general assertion, it was true of the Chinese Government under the Manchu Emperors.

Now Peking is in financial chaos. The Government, for reasons for which it is not entirely responsible, finds it difficult to make good either its word or its bond. The Government does not effectively govern; the provincial authorities give it scant consideration; taxes are diverted to provincial use; Government officials speak with small authority; men of ability hesitate to serve in official positions; in short a republic, in any definable sense of the word, does not exist in China. It is not my purpose to attach moral responsibility for this condition. Perhaps it is an unavoidable feature of a new Government. Grasping foreign Powers are not free from blame; some of them have hardly shown a sympathetic attitude toward the new Republic.

As to the people of China, there is a more cheerful story. Under a Central Government which has shown itself incapable, the people of China and the commerce of China progress and prosper. It is a remarkable phenomenon that without a Central Government a great population can continue its daily life of gainful occupation, concerned to only a small degree with the chaos in its highest official administration. But such is the case in China. Business goes on as usual. Shops are open, fields are cultivated, the highways are thronged as always with wagons, wheelbarrows, donkeys, camels, coolies, carrying merchandise to the markets. The great city and village fairs are conducted as usual, with a rather more varied display of foreign and Chinese goods than in years past. The great businesses, Chinese and foreign, the latter at the Treaty Ports, the former throughout the country, continue as usual to plan ahead, to order goods for next seaon, to extend their business over an increasing area. There is also much local prosperity. The year 1922 closed the books of firms and companies engaged in local financial and manuacturing undertakings with a rather more profitable return than usual. Money in China is abundant; good investments are offering. There is a feeling that political disorders will be rectified eventually, and this feeling the critic must share, and must tolerate these disorders in this experimental stage.

The explanation of this contrast between a powerless Central Government and a keen commercial life, not only throughout the provinces and Treaty Ports but within the gates of Peking itself, is to be found in China's political organization. The Central Government never was very important in its bearing on the daily life of the people. There has always been in China a wide extent of local self-control. The merchant, the scholar, the farmer, has always been allowed to follow his daily life, carrying on his business, tilling his land, following his literary pursuits. The only touch he had with the Government at Peking was through some small local official. The Emperor sat in Peking, hidden in an unapproachable palace, surrounded by courtiers, eunuchs and concubines, conducting his empire by a delegated authority, through Viceroys and Governors of Provinces, who in turn ruled through prefects, intendants and local authorities, so that the contact of the Emperor with the individual became of an intangible kind. The communities throughout the country were permitted to attend to their own affairs.

There is no more striking phenomenon to those intimately familiar with Chinese life than the indifference of the great mass of country folk, small town and village people, to what happens in Government circles at Peking. I had an experience of this on a shooting trip in the lake country west of Shanghai in 1908. It has always been my habit when in the country to engage in conversation with the Chinese met in the fields or on the highways. On this occasion I fell in with a well-dressed villager, evidently a merchant, walking on a bypath in the rice fields. The Emperor Kuang Hsu had just died at Peking, and there was some rumor reflecting on the Empress Dowager in this connection. I asked this Chinese wayfarer if he had heard of it. "Oh, yes!" he said, "I heard of it that day I went to the city to sell the donkeys." "Well; what will we do now without an Emperor?" I queried. "We shall soon have another one," he said, "but it will have no effect on the price of donkeys." And so the two events, from his point of view and that of myriads of his countrymen, were properly coordinated. The death of his Emperor at Peking under suspicious circumstances was not of as much interest as the market for donkeys on the adjacent plains.

The fact is that when the foreign Powers in the first half of the ninetennth century (the first American treaty with China was signed in 1844) negotiated at Peking their treaties of commerce, they attributed to the Chinese Government represented by the Emperor a power which he did not actually exercise. They insisted on making a bargain valid for all China with a ruler whose rule was in fact exercised only on broad lines at any distance from the capital. The Chinese Government in the treaties assumed definite obligations towards the foreign Powers as to the conduct of its people and officials over a wide area, and as the foreign Powers recognized only the Chinese Government in the contract, they expected that Government to make good. This resulted undoubtedly in an accession of strength to the Throne, which had to act in a definite way in control of provincial authorities because the foreign Powers expected it to do so, and prefects, taotais, and so on, hitherto essentially local officials, found themselves executors of Imperial policies. This led to a fundamental change in the old party theocratic, partly military, partly economic attitude of the people. The Emperor before had levied taxes not on people but on Viceroys and Governors of provinces. A Viceroy would be instructed from Peking that his province would be required to send as annual tribute so much grain or money or goods to Peking, and he in turn would pass the order down to his subordinates, and eventually the head men of local communities would levy the tax. The Emperor in his capacity of Son of Heaven went twice a year to the Temple of Heaven to lay before the Supreme Deity an account of his Empire and a confession of his shortcomings in his stewardship. To prevent undue growth of power on the part of Viceroys and Governors, and to ensure his hold on his widespread dominions, the Emperor stationed at each important point a high military official, one of his own Manchu blood, a *Chiang Chun* or Tartar General, who reported directly to the Throne and who had under him a garrison of Manchu soldiers to ensure control. As to local affairs, the country largely ruled itself. The treaties with foreign Powers, however, tended more and more to modify this. By these treaties certain seaports and river cities were opened to foreign trade, and the local authorities were instructed to carry out rules as to relations with foreigners there resident. Certain import and export duties were agreed upon with the foreign Powers, and the local authorities were instructed to be guided by tariff schedules drawn up at Peking, Above all, the diplomatic representatives of the foreign Powers expected the Chinese Government itself to see that its engagements were carried out. If a foreigner in any part of the Empire suffered in person or in property, the Minister of his country laid the matter before Peking for redress.

In the sixty and more years since this treaty regime has been in operation, an operation characterized, it is true, by constant friction with the foreign officials and shortcomings on the part of China, some progress had been made towards a mutual understanding. The old China officials have now passed away, foreign relations have become a matter of general experience, foreign trade is now a part of national life. Had the Manchu Dynasty continued the succession to the Throne of great men as Emperors, men like Tao Kuang, Chien Lung, Kang Hsi and other great rulers of the last three centuries, China would have adapted herself eventually, though slowly, to treaty relations, and have become a welcome and efficient member of the family of nations. Progresss in this direction was slow, but was perceptible; and when we compare the China before treaty days in its attitude toward foreigners with the China of the last decades of the nineteenth century, we realize that this progress had been creditable to China.

With the treaties and more familiar intercourse with foreigners, however, came another powerful influence into the life of China's people: Western education. In the foreign schools which sprang up at every foreign mission center, Chinese youth began acquiring foreign learning.

(*Continued on page 415*)

"Chang Tso-lin Interested in Progress—Not War"

BY PE-YU CHIEN

THERE will be no war in North China this year or next year, according to the observations the writer made during a brief sojourn of ten days in Mukden. The policy of the Fengtien Party has undergone a great change since the last unfortunate conflict with General Wu Pei-fu of Loyang—a change from the destructive to a constructive policy. Much attention is now being paid to civil improvements, liberal construction and other peaceful endeavors besides military reorganization. Millions of dollars have been expended in the last year in local and municipal developments in the Fengtien Province. This seems to be the new policy of Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

As General Wu Pei-fu has not yet met with any permanent success in his southern expeditions, he is not likely to turn his head toward the North. In the meantime, Marshal Chang Tso-lin is devoting his whole energy to all-round improvement within his own territory. He is not going to start any dispute now, but when the time comes, maybe in two or three years, his position will be indisputable.

"There is a great deal of misunderstanding among the people within the Wall about our present attitude," said General Chang Hsueh-liang one afternoon when the writer called upon him at the office of the Fengtien Aeronautic Bureau at the East outskirt of the city of Mukden. This city has been much neglected since the last Chihli - Fengtien conflict. The Eastern Three Provinces are absolutely independent of the Peking administration, but they are still part of the Chinese Republic and will do everything in their power to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country."

Major General Chang Hsueh-liang is a young man of twenty-five, son of the Commander-in-chief of the Peace Protection Troops of the Eastern Three Provinces. Despite his age, the young general is regarded as more influential than any other generals under his father. He is an able and frank speaker and often acts on behalf of his father in receiving newspaper correspondents and diplomatic representatives.

Chang Hsueh-liang, son of General Chang Tso-lin. He deplores his appointment as Acting Commander of the 27th division, because he wishes to go to America to enter college.

"I can pledge my word that should war again occur, the Fengtien Party will not fire the first shot." General Chang told the writer. Then he went on to explain as follows: "Within the last year, about $10,000,000 was spent in various kinds of civil improvements in this province, such as road construction and municipal improvements. Some may say that the roads are constructed for military purposes. But, as a matter of fact, these roads are mostly built in the north of Mukden, therefore not in any way which will factilitate military transportation toward the provinces within the Wall. These roads are built chiefly for commercial convenience between the Manchurian provinces Then millions of dollars have also been spent in building up the Northeastern University. Large sums of money have also been used in the construction of the Mukden Cotton Mill which is a joint concern of the merchants and the government of Mukden. A branch line of the Mukden-Shanhaikuan Railway has been extended to Hsin Li Tun. If the Mukden government had military aggrandisement in view in making these civil improvements, it would at least have used the money in a different manner than the present one."

"Some people," continued General Chang, "or quite a great many of them, doubt the sincerity of our words when we state that we will not take any initiative part in future acts of hostilities. But time alone can prove the truthfulness of our words."

The present policy of the Fengtien militarists is described by Major General Chang as a peaceful and protective one. "We want to be left alone to develop our own territory which will sometime actually become the richest land of China. As is generally known, Manchuria abounds in agricultural and mineral products. Some day, it will assume the financial supremacy of the country." As a matter of fact, Manchuria is a land of opportunities. Fengtien is now probably the most financially solvent province in China. Millions of dollars were left over in the provincial coffers last year in contrast with the precarious financial state in Peking and many other provinces.

During the conversation, we touched on the question of the vice-presidential election which has recently aroused much activity among the ballot brokers of the Peking parliament. He said he had never thought about the question and therefore could not advance any idea. However, he is sure that the Fengtien authorities will not interfere in the matter. "Anybody who wants to be vice-president may freely help himself to it," said General Chang with indifference. Of course, it is out of the question that the Marshal will consider the post for himself.

Major General Chang told the writer the Fengtien authorities are quite aware that there are too many soldiers in the Eastern Three Provinces. There are now more than 300,000 regular troops, armed police, local peace garrisons (Pao An Tuan) and other regular formations, he said. Disbandment is in process. A mechanical corps composed of more than 20,000 men was dispersed last year. However, further explains the young general, the Fengtien authorities are not going to reduce their existing strength. Their object is simply to secure the maximum amount of efficiency with the least amount of expense.

As Major General Chang is also the Director General of the Fengtien Aeronautic Bureau, we discussed the development of flying in Mukden. He told the writer that there are about fifty machines in Mukden. The pictures on the following page show two of the powerful squadrons. The third squadron is in process of organization

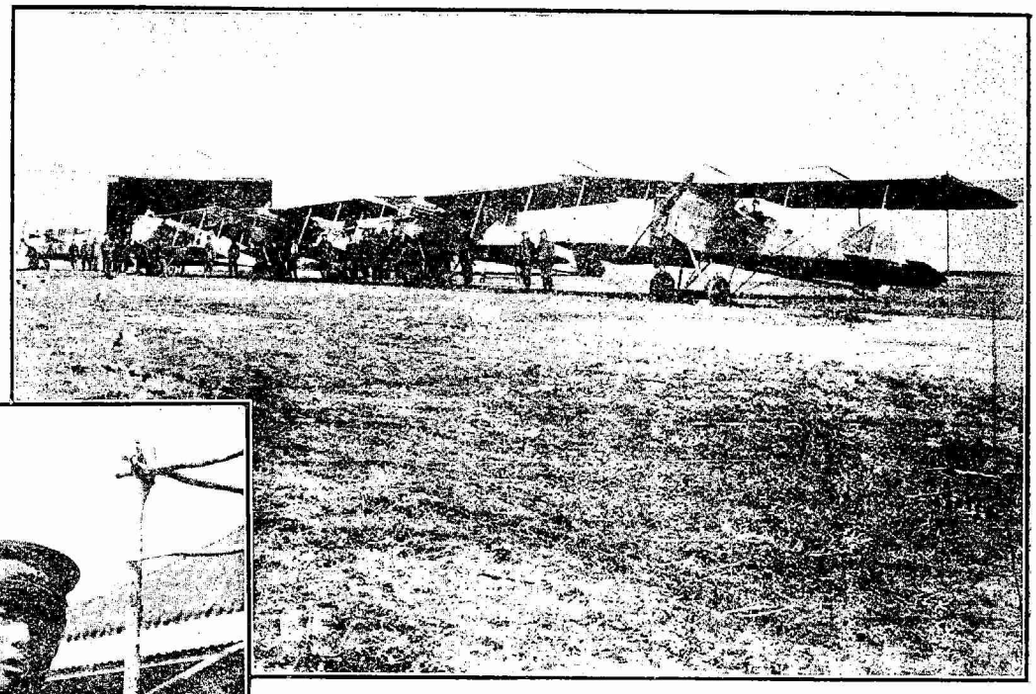
The Fengtien aerial mail service, which is a side-line of General Chang's bureau, is now in actual service between Mukden and Yenkow. The traffic was started April 1 this year. According to General Chang, airplane mail delivery will soon be started between Mukden and Dairen and between Mukden and Harbin. In Mukden one can observe airplanes of the flying school practicing every day excepting rainy or windy days.

Chang Hsueh-liang is a smart, nice-looking young man of medium stature, always well-dressed either in military or in civilian clothes. In spite of his military rank and influential position, he is a jolly fellow. He has just been promoted to be the acting commander of the 27th Division stationed at Chin Hsien, Fengtien, which post was left vacant by General Chang Tso-hsiang who has just been made Tuchun of Kirin following the death of General Sun Lieh-cheng.

General Chang is closely associated with many social activities in Mukden. Chiefly through his influence, his father, the Marshal, contributed a sum of about $50,000 towards the building fund of the Mukden Y.M.C.A. which is a purely Chinese financed organization. He is a good sportsman and a fair tennis player.

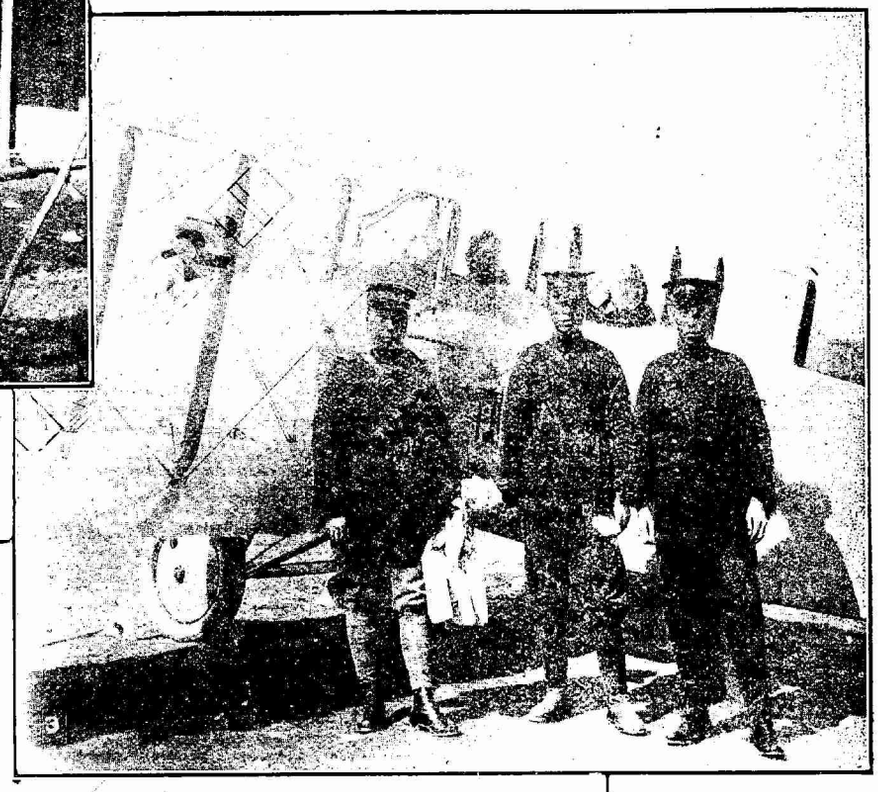
Mukden, April 30, 1924.

Stamp used on day of inauguration of the Mukden-Yenkow aerial mail service, on April 1.



There are about 50 planes in the Fengtien Aeronautic Bureau. The above are part of the first and second squadrons of the Corps. The largest machine carries more than 20 passengers.

General Chang Hsueh-liang is only 25 years of age. His influence however is tremendous. He is the leader of the so-called "new" element which is gaining rapidly in power.



(Above) Officer with empty mail sack returning to his plane after delivering mail. (At left) Another view of planes of the Fengtien air force.

(*Continued from page 412*)

Chinese students went to America, to Japan, to Europe, at first in scores, eventually in thousands, and they returned to China with minds critical of their own Government. They found their country, as they imagined, in an intellectual servitude to the West, accompanied by a sort of a political and economic servitude as well, which they were inclined to exaggerate. The Chinese Government was not, as they saw it strong and independent, as the United States, Japan and England were. It did not command the same respect in international relations. Chinese officials were incompetent, uneducated, corrupt. As a military power China, in spite of her great resources, had no standing, and so badly were her finances managed that her Treasury was constantly bare. Sound as these observations may have been, the Chinese foreign-educated youth, naturally enough perhaps, sought the remedy in the wrong quarter. To him it was the Imperial Government's fault. Reform the Government along foreign lines, he thought, and China would be like other Powers. Here arose the idea of the overthrow of the Empire and the establishment of a Republic. It did not occur to the returned student that the fault lay in the Chinese people themselves. By a long, slow, evolutionary development in education and in national government, the Chinese could have been brought to a political status comparable with that of Western constitutional Powers, but not by a violent change of unessential forms. China will not, in fact, for several generations, be a proper field for a real republican Government. The attempt to improve her condition as a power by a change from a monarchy to a republic could be likened to giving up mule teams for automobiles with a view to revolutionize transportation. To make that change of vehicles successfully it would be first necessary to provide the automobiles, to make the roads, to secure the fuel, to establish factories and repair shops, and above all to train the mechanics. The Chinese people have not taken these steps. They are hardly more ready for intelligent conduct of a modern State than a child is to run a motor car. All that can be done is to guide this people in the early stages of representative government, as the chauffeur allows the small boy to put his hand on the steering wheel which remains under his more experienced control. The attempt to anticipate this necessary slow development accounts largely for the disorder in which China now finds herself.

How China is to be led through a necessary learning process is a question which engages the attention of many friendly observers. It is evident that the designation "Republic" in China means nothing comparable with what it means in the United States. Strong Chinese in the provinces, relying on their own resources, run official China as they please, paying not much attention to the Peking Government and hampered in their private ambitions only when their own efforts conflict with the ambitions of an able rival. The *Tu Chuns*, military governors, or "war lords," as they are called, of various large areas, control matters within those areas very much to suit themselves. They dictate to Peking the appointment of officials, they divert the revenue of the Central Government to their own use. They levy tribute on railroads and other business in their jurisdictions. They command their own armies, supported by this forcibly acquired revenue, and they defy Peking to reduce them to subordination. It is only when they conflict with one another that they meet a check, and this leads to the perennial rebellions which cripple China today. These rebellions are supported by the military, who make money out of them, and are more or less abetted by the Chinese returned student class and its modern press, some siding with one military chief, some with another, in the alleged hope of finding eventually a leader who will save the country.

Evidently, to put the Central Government of China in order, the first problem is to deal with these conflicting military factions. The Peking Government is incapable of doing this. It would be necessary to overcome them by force or to pay them off with money. Both these methods are beyond the power of Peking. It has no effective army and it has no money. A widely held opinion, therefore, favors foreign intervention in some form; but that opinion is put forth in a tentative way and hedged with reservations as to how it should be done. The Powers seem to be afraid of disturbing China. The suggestion was made by a great naval Power that in order not further to weaken the Peking Government, the intervention should be in the form of a demonstration by allied navies off the coast of China. As a matter of fact, such a demonstration would be so far removed from the China coasts that so far as its effect went it might as well be made in the ports of the allies themselves. A competent authority quoted in an American journal says that the intervention should be made so as to involve the least possible interference with the Chinese Government. It is the purpose of this article to point out how this might be done.

The best plan would be to select the most acceptable strong man in China now in conflict with other strong men and help him, by moral and financial support, to overcome his rivals. This support might take the form of a loan to the recognized Government of sufficient funds to pay off the armies of rival military leaders and to meet the most urgent of China's financial obligations; with a provision that this loan should be administered under expert supervision, that the taxes for its repayment should be levied, collected and distributed under foreign control, and that so far as this involved foreign protection armed foreign guards should be admitted into the country. In short, leave to China the formation of her own Government and the handling of her own people, and reserve to the foreign Powers such control as to assure a well conducted Government and an honestly handled revenue. Under such conditions China's credit would be good for an initial loan of at least five hundred million dollars. Her resources, handled skilfully and economically, could produce a revenue ample to repay this loan and all costs of operations of the Government on a liberal scale. China has great resources in capital, and it is probable that a loan guaranteed by a foreign administration could realize several hundreds of millions of dollars within China's own territory. Such a plan would involve the least interference with China, the least use of military force, and the least use of foreign money, and it would promise an economical and trade development which would repay a thousand fold the efforts necessary to put it into effect.

The fear of arousing the Chinese against such foreign aid is exaggerated. Student factions would doubtless cry out against it. Much hostile talk would be aroused by the proposal, but little opposition would materialize. The Chinese merchants and farmers, the backbone of the country, want a strong and honest Government. I was the *Secretaire General* of the *Gouvernement Provisoire de Tientsin*, the Military Government created by the commanders of the allied military forces in North China upon the fall of the city of Tientsin at the time of the Boxer uprising. This Government, at its inception on July 14, 1900, the day the allied armies entered Tientsin and overthrew all Chinese authority in that part of China, consisted of a Russian General, an English Colonel and a Japanese Colonel. The instructions which it received from the allied commanders began with the words: *"Ce Gouvernement est doue d'un pouvoir absolu"*—"this government is endowed with absolute power."

Its instructions were to maintain communications with the sea, to improve highways, deepen rivers, destroy forts, create police, sanitation, courts of justice, etc., and to levy taxes to pay for its expenses. For more than two years it functioned at Tientsin, ruling with absolute power that part of China from above Tientsin to the sea at Taku, governing nearly ten million Chinese. There was never any popular outcry against it; banditry and river piracy, previously dangerously prevalent, were suppressed; courts of justice functioned without opposition; trade prospered; taxes were paid, and when the Governors were withdrawn, prominent representatives of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce assured me that the foreign Government's departure would be regretted, because it had "done justice to the people." The problem is how to make effective our foreign assistance without creating a hostile feeling among the Chinese. We must make our action coincide with some action of the Chinese themselves, as a co-operation—not as an intrusion.

The election of Tsao Kun to the Presidency of China gives us an opening, and we should not withhold from him the friendly assistance without which no Chinese President can succeed. Much depends on the initial steps of his administration. It is certain that he cannot succeed if his rival war lords are jealous of his success and forget their mutual conflict and combine against him. If he can divide these rivals, securing the support of a powerful faction in aid of his own party, he can succeed, and cordial foreign sympathy would help him greatly.

As these lines are written, there has yet been no election of a Vice-President, and it is reported that an effort is being made to induce the War Lord of Manchuria, Chang Tso-lin, to accept this position. Of course objections may be made to Chang Tso-lin. It will be said that he was a mounted robber, that he became head of a band which operated on a wide scale in defiance of the Chinese Government; that he sold his services to the Japanese in their campaign against Russia in Manchuria; that he has raised large sums of money by questionable methods, etc., etc. The reply is that his shortcomings differ in degree, perhaps, not in kind, from the shortcomings of his rival warlords, none of whom have his ability. For those who know him, there is a conviction

that, as a high official of the Republic, he would outgrow the irregularities which too frequently characterize Chinese leaders in the making. And as to his tremendous power to command and to direct his fellow countrymen, there is no question. He rules now with an almost absolute power the Province of Manchuria. It is the one part of China in which regulated authority exists today. I visited Chang Tso-lin at his residence at Moukden last year on the occasion of his forty-eighth birthday. Chang received his guests in civilian dress as an unassuming Chinese gentleman. He is younger than his years, slight of stature, with pleasant features and a gentle manner, and a modest style of speech. I told him that, after a month in Peking, I had crossed the border of China proper at Shan Hai Kuan and had entered Manchuria to find a noticeable change, that the exit was from disorder into an environment of order, and that in the Manchurian War Lord's jurisdiction there was a palpable sensation of a personal control. This is startlingly true. In Manchuria the guards at the stations are respectful, neat and well set up; the officers have lost their Chinese slouch. Things move with precision. In every feature of administration, there is an evidence of personal responsibility to some higher power. Chang was pleased with this criticism, but said he deserved no credit for the conditions noted, that Manchuria was inhabited by a well-to-do and orderly people, and "it was easy to govern them." When the hope was expressed that his ability to govern Manchuria might some day be availed of on a wider scale in China proper, he made the non-committal reply that his enemies at Peking might not approve the suggestion.

The *Tu Chun* of Manchuria has a war chest estimated at twenty-five million dollars in cash, and he has a modern and thoroughly equipped army of about fifty thousand men. The inquiry is, what does he intend to do? Is he merely prepared to hold his place against rival war lords; does he contemplate a separation of Manchuria from China; has he designs upon the Republic? These questions involve the future of China. They could be best answered by inducing this man of superlative ability to lend his support to a Constitutional Government at Peking. In this way history in China would but repeat itself. The Taiping Rebellion in the nineteenth century was overthrown, and the Imperial Government was made secure, by the aid of Li Hung-chang, afterward the greatest Viceroy China has ever had. The criticism that was directed at Li during this rebellion reminds the student of Chinese affairs of the charges—at least of violent character—now made against Chang Tso-lin. China of the twentieth century needs him to face a condition radically more serious than the Taiping Rebellion. From the Chinese Student's Monthly.

Another Model City for China

A group of Chinese merchants residing in the United States have organized a company incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois and capitalized for G. $200,000 fully paid up for the purpose of building up a model city in China which will be used as a place for retirement for overseas Chinese after they have amassed their fortunes abroad and desire to return to their home land. The site selected for the model city is located near the city of Wusih in Kiangsu Province about 90 miles from Shanghai on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. It has 200 mow and an additional 300 mow will be purchased later. The district will be divided into rectangular blocks with streets from 50 to 60 feet wide, and according to the announcement the new city will have all modern conveniences such as electricity, water-works, telephone and telegraph and the latest thing in modern sanitation. All of the residents of the city will be stockholders in the Illinois company, which carries the name of the Great China Corporation.

American Red Cross Reviews Year's Work

The China Central Committee of the American Red Cross held its annual meeting at the Union Club, Shanghai, on May 10. The annual report of the executive secretary, Miss Margaret Powell, gave an account of the assistance rendered to captives of the bandits last May, of relief sent to Japan at the time of the earthquake and funds raised, of help to Russian refugees and to stranded civilians, and other activities of the China Chapter. The officers for the ensuing year, elected at the meeting, are Dr. J. G. Schurman, honorary chairman, Consul General E. S. Cunningham, field secretary, J. Harold Dollar, chairman, Dr. J. C. McCracken, vice-chairman, Paul P. Whitham, treasurer, and Dr. W. W. Peter, secretary. Other members of the committee are Major Arthur Bassett, Dr. J. B. Fearn, Carl Crow, Mrs. Lansing Hoyt and Julean Arnold. During June the office of the Red Cross is to be moved from 4 Quinsan Garden to 21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

The Chinese in British Malaysia

BY H. F. MACNAIR

WHEN Marco Polo left China near the close of the thirteenth century to return to Venice after a seventeen years' residence in the Middle Kingdom he acted as escort for a Tartar Princess who had been chosen by Kublai Khan to become the wife of the Tartar ruler in Persia. Sadly the old Khan bade farewell to his European favorite and dismissed him with high honors including special arrangements as regards junks and crews for the long voyage by sea. The fact that Polo had earlier attempted the land route to Europe and had been turned back, and that he was more successful in following the sea route illustrates well how much more easily the Chinese leaving their mother country have travelled by sea than by land. In early times the junks on which the Chinese emigrants went to the "South Sea" were small coast-hugging affairs. However for hundreds of years before steam displaced them many of the seagoing junks were great-masted roomy vessels, and such they were in the days of Marco Polo. Some of them are said to have had from fifty to sixty cabins "wherein the merchants abide greatly at their ease, every man having one to himself.... Moreover the larger of their vessels have some thirteen compartments or severances in the interior, made with planking strongly framed in case mayhap the ship should spring a leak..."[1] When, a little more than a century later, the famous eunuch-admiral Cheng Ho went through the Indian Ocean to Arabia and the coast of Africa, having started from a point near Shanghai, he is said to have had junks 440 feet in length, with a beam of 180 feet, carrying crews of from two hundred to three hundred men. To illustrate further the size and carrying capacity of the junks which carried Chinese to Malaysia, the Netherlands East Indies, and the coasts of Africa mention may be made of the account of the wreck of an Amoy junk of 800 or 900 tons near the east part of Gaspar Island early in February 1822. This boat had "at the least calculation..... one thousand six hundred persons, from the ages of seventy to six years."[2] On boats such as these for hundreds of years prior to the coming of the Western steam-driven ship the Chinese travelled to Malaysia. Here they preceded the English as they had the Spanish in the Philippines and the Dutch in Java. Fa Hsien the noted Buddhist pilgrim traveller in 414 A.D. passed through the straits of Malacca on his return to the land of his birth. From this time to the present the connection between China and Malaysia has been a strong and important one.

Malaysia is one of the richest undeveloped agricultural and commercial areas in the world. Politically it is almost as lacking in development as commercially in spite of its extraordinary strategic situation—a situation to which attention has been drawn much of late by the well-discussed plans of the rulers of the British Empire for constructing a great naval base at Singapore. The future trend of political conditions in Malaysia must have a great effect on the entire Orient particularly upon China because of the large numbers of Chinese in this part of the world. Through the Chinese here not only will the country itself be effected but China also by the return of considerable numbers of her race and by the coming in of large sums of money, and the spread of ideas by modernized Malaysian Chinese. Around 250,000 Chinese pour into Malaysia every year; this is largely a transient population, many thousands returning annually to the homeland. In the year 1915 the number of Chinese immigrants to the Straits Settlements alone, that is exclusive of the Federated Malay States and the non-federated Malay States, was 95,735. The Chinese male deck-passengers from China during the year March 1,1919—February 29, 1920 was 43,697 according to the statement of the Colonial Secretary. During the same period the Chinese deck-passengers leaving Singapore for China was 38,797.

"The Chinese in Malaya did not at first attempt to form permanent colonies, but always at the end of each trip returned home in their junks when the monsoon changed. In course of time these itinerant traders found it convenient to marry the women of the country in which they had established business houses. The native wives were useful as housekeepers and saleswomen, keeping the shops going while their husbands returned to China for further shipments of goods. While the boys born of Malayan mothers in those far-off days were repatriated for education in China, the girls were left behind, but were never allowed to marry the natives of the country. Thus, in the course of a few generations, the new-

1. Yule-Cordier, The Book of Les Marco Polo II, Bk. III. P. 249.
2. Chinese Repository, Vol. VI. Pp. 149-53

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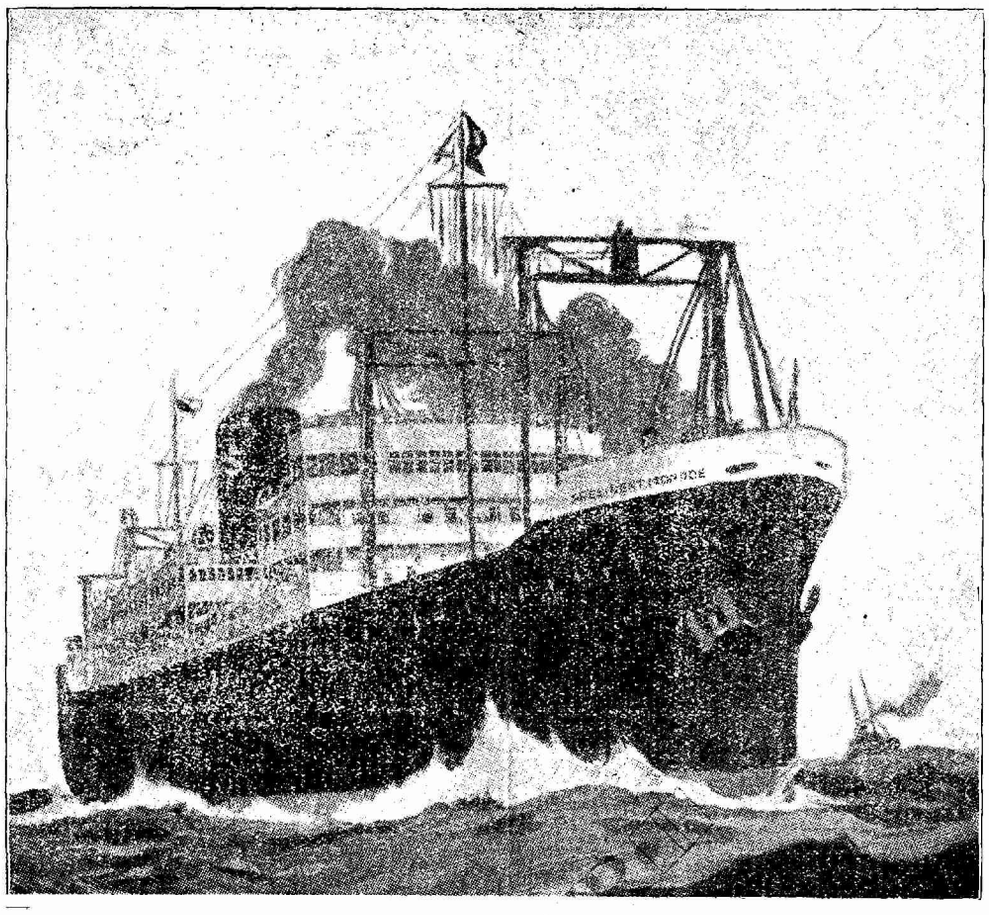

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comers from China found a growing population of native-born Chinese females in all the flourishing trading centers which the energy and the enterprise of the early pioneers had called into existence." Dr. Lim Boon Keng in his *Present-Day Impressions of the Far East* thus describes the transition from the trading to the settling stage of the Chinese in the Malay Peninsula. In Malacca the Chinese have had fixed settlements for some six centuries. In Penang in 1795 there were about three thousand Chinese settlers, and in Singapore their settlement was extremely rapid. This last-mentioned center was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. On June 11 of that year he wrote to the Duchess of Somerset: "My new colony thrives most rapidly. We have not been established four months, and it has received an accession of population exceeding 5,000—principally Chinese, and their number is daily increasing." In the next year Sir Stamford referred to there being some "ten or twelve thousand souls, principally Chinese" in Singapore. Prior to 1819 the Chinese had traded considerably in Manila in the Philippines and at Brunei in Borneo, but in both these places they had received a good deal of harsh treatment. From the beginning the English encouraged their trading and settlement in Singapore and other centers of Malaysia and many found these places preferable to Manila and Brunei. To this policy of encouragement and protection is largely due the position of Singapore of one of the great ports of the world—a position which its likely never to lose. According to the census of 1911 there was a total population of 714,069 in the Straits Settlements. Of these the Chinese numbered more than one half. It is probable that at present there are not far short of half a million Chinese in these Settlements. The Chinese in the Federated Malay States and in Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kleantan, and Trengganu, which latter are under British protection, added to those in the Straits Settlements bring the total to one million or more. In Singapore itself the Chinese population varies but there are about 200,000 in the city; they comprise two-thirds of the whole population, and constitute the largest Chinese urban settlement outside China.

The Chinese in Malaysia fall into two main classes. First there are those who have gone originally from China, have relatives here, and return to their ancestral homes fairly often to keep up home connections. In the second place there are those who have settled abroad, built up homes, and dropped practically all connection with the home of their ancestors. This latter division is known as the Baba or Straits-born Chinese. With the exception of fairly considerable numbers who leave Shanghai and the northern part of China to carry on business in and around Singapore both classes mentioned here come or have come largely from the provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien. Many are from the island of Hainan. The Malay Chinese, as is the case generally with the Chinese abroad, are subdivided according to the part of China from which they or their ancestors have originally come. Those from Swatow are known as Fochews; those from Hainan as Hylams; those from Fukien are known generally as Hokiens, and are further divided into Hokchias, Hinghwas, Foochows, Amoys, etc.

Both in the Straits Settlements and in the Federated Malay States the Chinese are protected and governed by means of official Protectors who are part of a Bureau whose Chief advises the Government in all matters relating to the Chinese. Discussing this subject a quarter of a century ago Professor Henry Morse Stephens the distinguished historian wrote: "The imperial governors.... were not blind to the necessity of encouraging commerce, and because in the nature of things the continued prosperity of the province of Singapore depended upon the management of the Chinese a regular Chinese department was established with a branch at Penang. . . . It was realized that a special training was necessary for effectually dealing with China men, and the creation of a special Chinese department, trained to keep track of the working of the Chinese community with its secret societies, its peculiar habits and extraordinary powers of combination, greatly simplified the management of the Chinese problem..... Experience has amply shown the advantage of a special Chinese department if an Asiatic dependency like Singapore is to derive commercial advantages from the industry and intelligence of Chinese merchants, while controlling and checking the various dangerous and criminal proclivities of their compatriots." The Protectors supervise the carrying out of the ordinances relating to immigration, act as friends and advisers to the leading Chinese in the peninsula, keep records of the Chinese which are valuable both to Europeans and the Chinese themselves—in tracing criminals for example, or ridding the Settlements of trouble-breeders, gather information of economic and fiscal value, and protect the laborers who often need it—in fact they are the supervisors and middle-men and form the connecting link between the European rulers and residents and the Chinese settlers and visitors.

The business honesty and inborn thrift of the Chinese aided by the protection briefly touched on above have placed the Chinese in Malayasia in an enviable position. In the days before the development of tin mines and rubber plantations the Chinese ordinarily started life as hawkers, servants, laundrymen, and day laborers. Gradually the more able of them opened shops, or bought sections of land on which they raised cocoanuts and other tropical produce Gradually they grew in prosperity and now there are numerous wealthy Chinese in the country. A good proportion of the immigrants become prosperous and well-to-do, and practically all are able to save or send back money to needy families in China—or contribute to political party funds in China for revolutionary purposes.

The majority of the immigrants of the present day are employed in the rubber and tin industries of British and Dutch Malaya. Together these lands supply three-fifths of the world's rubber, and British Malaya alone furnishes three-fourths of the world's tin. Indian, Javanese, and Chinese labor is required for these industries. The natives are too indolent to work satisfactorily. Of the three divisions of laborers mentioned the Chinese are by far the most important, There has been difficulty at times in getting large enough numbers of them for the plantations and mines. On the rubber estates they are in demand as tappers and weeders; many Chinese now own rubber estates, and they naturally use their countrymen if they can get them. In mining tin and tungsten the Chinese have been most successful on account largely of their ability to control labor and to their system of payment for work done.

On the subject of the position of the Malaya Chinese in business the distinguished missionary, Rev. J. A. B. Cook of Singapore, has written: "The straits Chinese are the leaders of all the biggest businesses, banks, shipping, timber, produce, tin, rubber, and much else. The capital is often held by Chinese from China, but the moving spirits are the Straits Chinese, many of whom are also leading professional men. . . . The Chinese engage in every type of business which Europeans and Americans follow. Many of them are quite wealthy, and during the war must have gained a great deal . . . the great bulk of those who have money are very generous." Not only do the Chinese manage a great part of the "big business" of the country—it is said that three-fourths of it passes through their hands—but they act as middle-men in large numbers. They gather the various products of the hinterland and bring it to the ports for shipment abroad; in turn also they act as distributors to a considerable extent of foreign goods through the interior. In late years instead of acting merely as middle-men they are branching out quite noticeably into business for themselves in the way of importing foreign goods and shipping native goods directly instead of through European business houses.

The social life of the Chinese in Malaya is considerably affected by Malay customs. This is due not to environment alone but to the intermarriage of Chinese with Malays in modern as well as the earlier times previously mentioned. For many centuries practically no Chinese women went abroad; it is said, for instance, that no Chinese women went from the island of Hainan for a very long time although thousands of Hainan men emigrated to Malay lands. Of the two classes of Chinese mentioned above it is in many cases the Babas who are the more conservative. They use the Malay language in their homes, and many it is reported are quite unable to speak a word of Chinese. Their children are sent to English schools, but the parents often continue to follow "old custom" more strictly than the lately arrived Chinese who have changed on account of the Revolution and the changes under the Republic of the last dozen years. The amount of opium-smoking and gambling among the people is criticised by their own moral leaders one of whom has written as follows: "Opium smoking is prevalent both among the upper and the lower classes. Opium is under government control and, as the government gets millions of dollars of revenue and profits from it, it never tries to restrict or stop its consumption. As a matter of fact, the government is getting more revenue under its control than when opium was first farmed out. Various attempts have been made to stop opium-smoking, and though these attempts have been partially successful at times, in the aggregate they have not been able to stop even 10% of the consumption." The same writer condemns the amount of gambling and drinking among both men and women.

To handle constructively a situation such as that described it is clear that two things are needed: education and religion. A word may be said on the former subject here. There has been considerable criticism on the part of the more thoughtful and progressive of the Straits Settlements Chinese because there has been so little chance given to their children to learn their mother-tongue. In the homes of the Babas the

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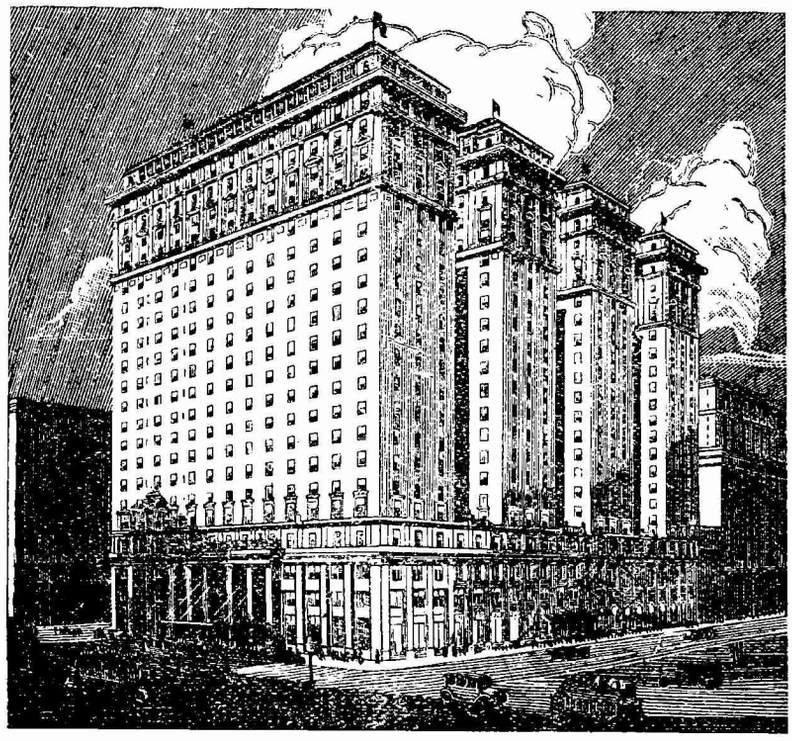

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Malay language is generally used. Most of the Chinese children are sent to English schools either managed or subsidized by the Government. In these a good elementary education is given but naturally little or no attention is paid the peculiar needs or desires of the Chinese; no Chinese language is taught nor is Chinese history considered necessary. About 70% of the children attend English schools, consequently a large majority grow up ignorant of the great past of their ancestral land. Except for this lack of study of the Chinese language and history,—the reason for which is after all easily understood,—education among the Chinese may be considered to be fairly prosperous. The somewhat wistful tone of a letter received some time ago by the writer from a young Chinese in the Straits Settlements shows the peculiar position in which he and many of his confreres are placed and throws a good deal of light on a number of things:" . . . Your articles . . . evoked the writing of this letter, which I hope will be of interest to you in fathoming the mind of a Chinese lad of eighteen, whose forefathers might have been licensed or unlicensed to emigrate into this country of the Malays by one of the Emperors of one of the dynasties of by-gone days . . . . I cannot help feeling being an exile . . . . the average American or European there knows more about Chinese history than most of the Chinese over here. We here are a cosmopolitan people, adopting all sorts of customs and fashions, and speaking a variety of lingoes. But in appearance this country seems to be Chinese, because though Malay and administered by the British, we Chinese dominate in numbers, invade every field of endeavor and our customs prevail. It is a popular saying over here that if there are no Chinese, Malaya will still be forests.

"The Chinese over here are a fair people, having a finer physiognomy than the Chinese from China. I am completely at a loss to discover what province our ancestors came from. but that they come from a coastal district I am sure of. I should think we are from Dr. Sun Yat Sen's province, as we speak one of the Kwangtung dialects. Well you will not be surprised at the fact that I cannot read or write Chinese apart from my name, but I expect to learn this soon. We are sent to English schools at the tender age of six, and for ten years we had to be absorbed with things English. No wonder then we look at things from the English angle. We were sent to school so that we may learn the art of earning money, as business is the sole aim and life of the people in this country . . . . I for one have long cherished to return like the prodigal son to my motherland and serve her in some capacity. Relatives we have lost trace of and of friends we have none in China . . . . "

The British Government provided a standard to which all private schools must conform. It gives grants-in-aid for building and up-keep to certain schools that are up to the required standard. There are more than twenty primary and secondary schools in Singapore; and Malacca and Penang have many schools. Besides the Government and private Chinese schools there are several well known Mission schools and colleges.

From the viewpoint of China a regrettably large percentage of the better class Chinese remain permanently in Malaysia. The return of many to attempt living in China after making a fortune is however an old story. Such men find their money melting away on account of bribes to officials to be left in peace or to be protected from extortion from various sources. The life and property of this type of returned emigrant have never been secure in the interior of China either from the corrupt mandarinate or the not-to-be-resisted demands from dozens of oftentimes distant and poor relatives. The result ordinarily has been therefore that the Chinese returns to visit but not to settle in the home of his ancestors. He either returns abroad or settles in a convenient treaty-port. A certain percentage of the Babas eventually become naturalized as British subjects and gain thereby permanent protection for life and property. "Some adverse criticism has been passed on those who have taken this step," says Mr. Tan Sin-pow, a prominent Chinese of Singapore, "but one has to bear in mind that they were forced by circumstances to adopt such unpopular action. Our rich brethren have often been urged to return to their fatherland to start new industries, open mines, etc., but our capitalists stipulate that the local government in the different provinces must guarantee security and immunity from robbers, pirates, and squeezing officials. Having enjoyed the luxury of a safe, liberal, and non-interfering government they are not willing to submit to petty annoyances from less scrupulous officials. After the Chinese Revolution of 1911 many hoped to return to China to help develop our country, but recently owing to fighting between the North and the South the tide has turned the other way and some of the richest families have been driven to Singapore." After all there is nothing for which to apologize in a Chinese merchant's taking out papers of naturalization in Malaya any more than for an Englishman who settles and makes his fortune in the United States taking a similar step. It is perhaps the very fact that the Chinese in foreign countries feel always the pull of their ancestors and their ancestral land that makes some countries and governments feel that they do not care to encourage Chinese immigration; the country or government which

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protects a worker while he makes his fortune is entitled to expect that that worker will stay in the country which has aided him and work for the benefit of that country rather than return to the country from which he has come but which has done nothing to aid him while he has lived abroad.

In conclusion one can give no fairer summary of the position of the Chinese in Malaysia and their influence and work there than that which is drawn by Sir Frank Swettenham, sometime Governor of the Straits Colony, and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States: "Their energy and enterprise have made the Malay States what they are today, and it would be impossible to overstate the obligation which the Malay Government and people are under to these hard-working, capable, law-abiding aliens. They were already the miners and the traders, and in some instances the planters and the fishermen, before the white man had found his way to the Peninsula. In all the early days it was Chinese energy and industry which supplied the funds to begin the construction of roads and other public works, and to pay for all the other costs of administration. Then they were, and still they are, the pioneers of mining. They have driven their way into remote jungles, cleared the forest, run all the risks, and often made great gains. They have also paid, the penalty imposed by an often deadly climate. But the Chinese were not only miners, they were charcoal-burners in the days when they had to do their own smelting; they were wood-cutters, carpenters, and brick-makers; as contractors they constructed nearly all the Government buildings, most of the roads and bridges, railways and waterworks. They brought all the capital into the country when Europeans feared to take the risk; they were the traders and shopkeepers, and it was their steamers which first opened regular communication between the ports of the Malay States. They introduced tens of thousands of their countrymen when the one great need was labor to develop the hidden riches of an almost unknown and jungle-covered country, and it is their work, the taxation of the luxuries they consume and of the pleasures they enjoy, which has provided something like nine-tenths of the revenue. When it is possible to look back upon a successful experiment, it is always of interest to ascertain the determining factors, and how far each affected the result. The reader should understand at once what is due to Chinese labor and enterprise in the evolution of the Federated Malay States."

Shanghai, April 26, 1924.

How Boston Entertained the China Industrial Commission

The Boston *Traveler* for February 18 contains an interesting account of the entertainment provided in Boston for the Chinese Industrial Commission, headed by Chang Chien, Jr., which has just returned to China. The visiting Chinese numbering five upon their arrival in Boston first visited Harvard University where they were received by President A. Lawrence Lowell and then from the University they went to the State House where they were received by Governor Cox and Acting Mayor Donoghue of Boston. At the conclusion of the official receptions they visited the offices and works of the Salada Tea Company, the U. S. Army base at Boston, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Next they visited the works of the Saco-Lowell Shops, manufacturers of cotton spinning and weaving machinery. Then the party visited the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, Mass., and were greatly interested in the print works. The final trip in the Boston district was to Beverly, Mass., where they inspected the works of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. The reception committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which had charge of the reception was composed of the following, L. A. Coolidge of the Chamber, G. W. Brown, Charles A. Chase, F. J. Deane, former president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking, R. M. Mauldin, Lynn W. Meekins, agent of the U. S. Department of Commerce and formerly American Trade Commissioner in China; H. C. Meserve, E. O. Smith of the Universal Winding Company; D. J. Torrence and W. H. Walsh.

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Hsiao Yung-hsi

蕭永熙字夶修

Mr. Hsiao Yung-hsi was born at Hua-yang Hsien, Szechuan province, in 1878, and was graduated from the English Department of the Szechuan College in Peking. In 1901 Mr. Hsian went to England as an attache to the Chinese Legation in London. In 1905 he was called back to Peking where he received an appointment in the Board of Foreign Affairs. In 1908 he was appointed Chinese Consul to Vancouver and in 1909 was transferred to be Acting Consul at Rangoon. In 1910 he was appointed Consul at the same place. In 1911 Mr. Hsiao was sent to India to attend the coronation of King George of Great Britain. Mr. Hsiao returned to China in 1913. Subsequently he was appointed Co-director of the Peking Octroi (tax station) and concurrently a consulting member of the Ministry. In February 1919 Mr. Hsiao was awarded the Fifth Class Chiaho decoration. In April he was appointed Chief-in-Charge of the Telegraph Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In December 1920 Mr. Hsiao was appointed Acting Second Secretary to the Chinese Legation in Sweden, and in January 1921 he was given the Fourth Class Chiaho. For a time he was Chinese Charge d'Affairs in Sweden. In 1922 Mr. Hsiao was appointed First Secretary to the Chinese Legation in Norway and at the same time was Charge d'Affairs. In June 1922 he returned to China and immediately became Advisor to the High Inspecting Commissioner of Hunan and Hupei, General Wu Pei-fu. In August 1922 Mr. Hsiao was appointed Acting Councillor of the Ministry of Communications. Later he was transferred to be Acting Director of the Department of Posts and concurrently a compiler with the Commission for the Compilation of the History of Chinese Communications. In October 1922 Mr. Hsiao was awarded the Second Class Chiaho and in the same month was appointed Director of the Department of Posts. In 1923 he was transferred to be Director of the Department of Navigation which position he is still holding. In May 1923 he was awarded the third Class Wenfu decoration.

Mr. Shih-ming Chung, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Fengtien, is a native of Tientsin, is 45 year old, and received his early education in the Peiyang University, Tientsin. In 1906, he was selected by Yuan Shih-kai, then viceroy of Chihli, to be sent to the United States for a higher education. He studied at Harvard and received the Bachelor's degree in 1909 and the Master's degree the next year. After returning to China, he received the titles of

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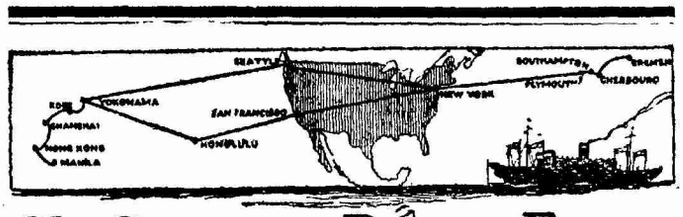

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Mr. Shih-ming Chung
鍾世銘字蕙生

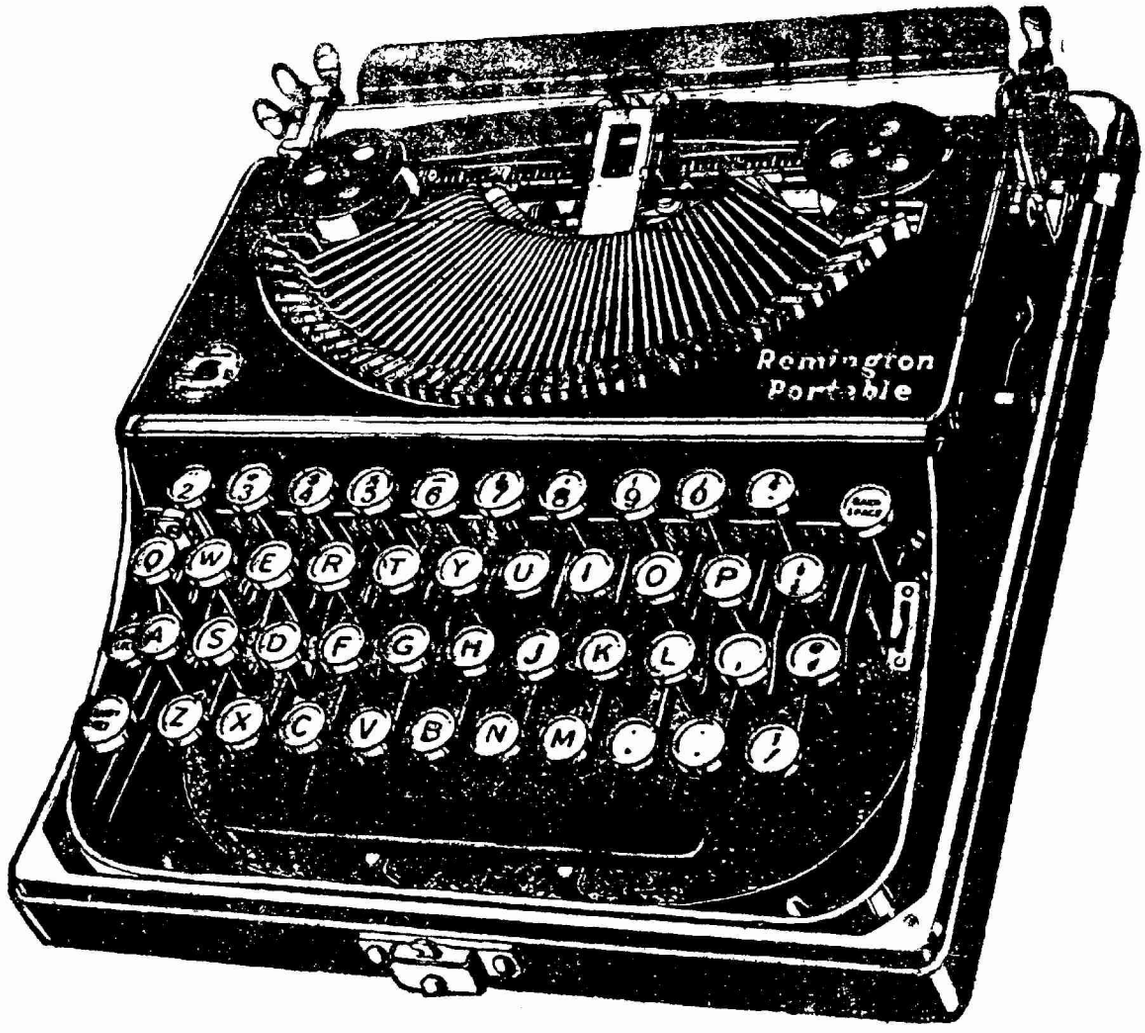
Tsing-shih and Hanlin after successful examinations at Court. In the last year of the Tsing regime, he was appointed by imperial decree to the Chihli viceroy's office to assist in educational affairs.

At the beginning of the Republic, he was appointed a member of the committee for the organization of the Salt Administration and at the same time Resident Director of the Salt Chief Inspectorate. In the next year, he held also the position of Resident Director of the Translation Department of the Salt Administration and received the Third Order of Chiaho. In 1915, he was councillor and secretary of the Salt Administration. He was decorated with the Second Order of Chiaho in 1917. In 1918, he was appointed Chief of the General Office of the Salt Administration and was then awarded the Second Order of Chiaho. In 1920, he was Director of the Salt College in Peking and the same year was decorated with the Second Order of Paokuang Chiaho. In 1921 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance and concurrently Director of the Salt Administration and Director General of the Salt Chief Inspectorate. In the following year, he was appointed Acting Minister of Finance. In June, 1923, he received the appointment from General Chang Tso-lin as High Advisor in Finance and in March 1924, with the consent of the Civil Governor of Fengtien, he was appointed the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Fengtien Province which position he is still holding.

15th U. S. Infantry at Tientsin Celebrate Organization Day

May 4 and 5 were celebrated by the 15th United States Infantry Regiment at Tientsin in commemoration of its organization on May 4, 1861. On the 4th, presentation of battle streamers and a parade were held, while the following day witnessed an inter-company track and field meet.

Organized as a regular unit of the Northern Forces on May 4, 1861, at the outbreak of the American Civil War, the 15th Regiment participated in many of the decisive engagements of those four years. From 1865 to 1898 it served at various posts in the Southern States, after which it was sent to Cuba in the Spanish-American War. In 1900 the 15th came to China to aid the allies in the Boxer uprising, and left China the same year for active service in the Philippines, when Aquinaldo led an insurrection. In 1902 it returned to America, only to be sent out again in 1905 for further duty in the Islands. It returned again to the United States in 1917 and after four years at Fort Douglas, Utah, the Regiment was sent in 1911 to Tientsin, where it has remained ever since.



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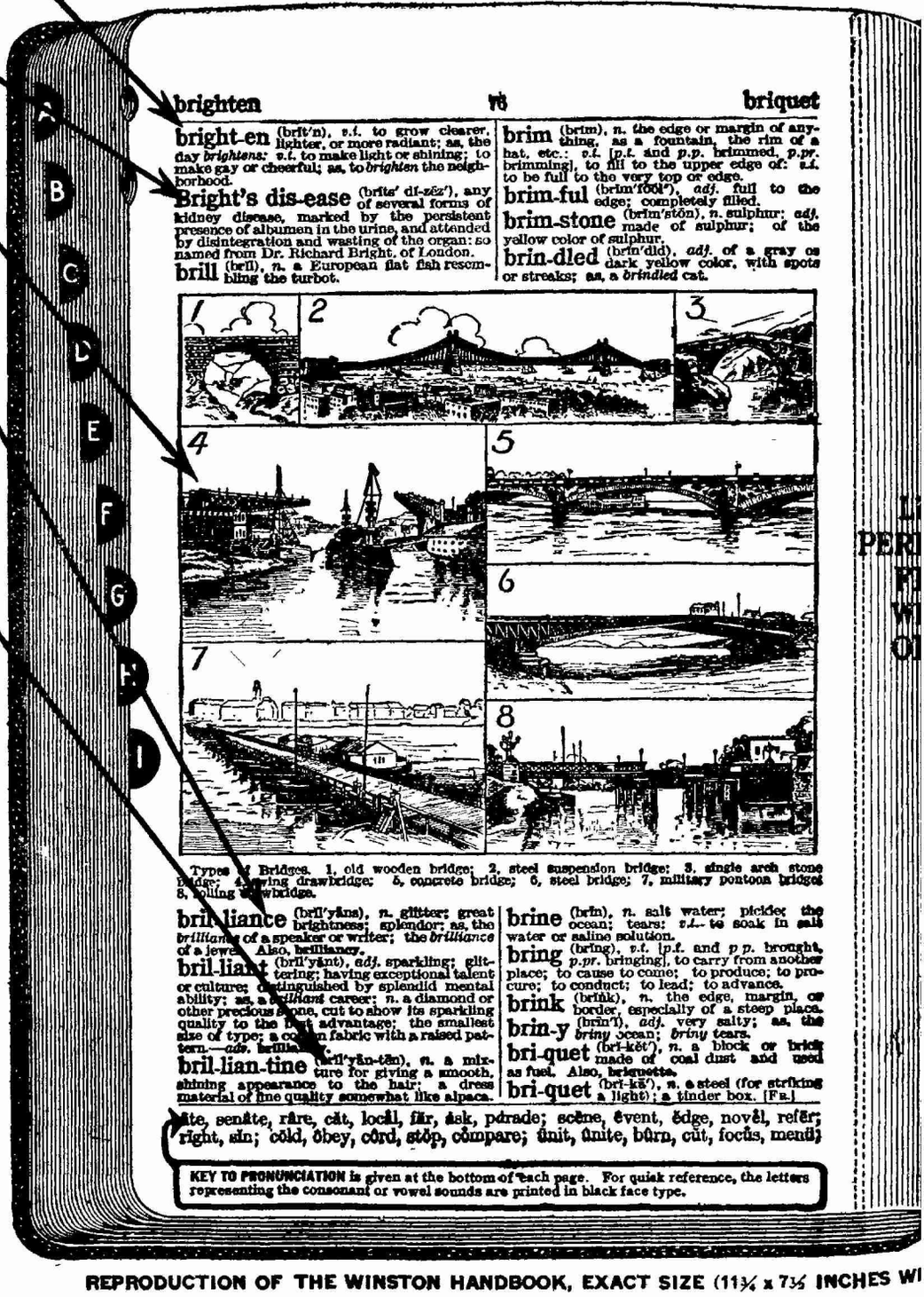
brighten vii briquet
bright-en (brīt'n), v.t. to grow clearer, lighter, or more radiant; as, the day brightens; v.t. to make light or shining; to make gay or cheerful; as, to brighten the neighborhood.
Bright's dis-ease (brīts' di-zēz'), any of several forms of kidney disease, marked by the persistent presence of albumen in the urine, and attended by disintegration and wasting of the organ: so named from Dr. Richard Bright, of London.
brill (bril), n. a European flat fish resembling the turbot.
brim (brim), n. the edge or margin of anything, as a fountain, the rim of a hat, etc.: v.t. [p.t. and p.p. brimmed, p.pr. brimming], to fill to the upper edge of: v.i. to be full to the very top or edge.
brim-ful (brim'fōōl'), adj. full to the edge; completely filled.
brim-stone (brim'stōn), n. sulphur: adj. made of sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.
brin-dled (brin'dld), adj. of a gray or dark yellow color, with spots or streaks; as, a brindled cat.
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Types of Bridges. 1, old wooden bridge; 2, steel suspension bridge; 3, single arch stone bridge; 4, swing drawbridge; 5, concrete bridge; 6, steel bridge; 7, military pontoon bridge; 8, rolling drawbridge.
bril-liance (bril'yăns), n. glitter; great brightness; splendor; as, the brilliance of a speaker or writer; the brilliance of a jewel. Also, brilliancy.
bril-liant (bril'yănt), adj. sparkling; glittering; having exceptional talent or culture; distinguished by splendid mental ability; as, a brilliant career; n. a diamond or other precious stone, cut to show its sparkling quality to the best advantage; the smallest size of type; a cotton fabric with a raised pattern.—adv. brilliantly.
bril-lian-tine (bril'yăn-tēn), n. a mixture for giving a smooth, shining appearance to the hair; a dress material of fine quality somewhat like alpaca.
brine (brin), n. salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: v.t. to soak in salt water or saline solution.
bring (bring), v.t. [p.t. and p.p. brought, p.pr. bringing], to carry from another place; to cause to come; to produce; to procure; to conduct; to lead; to advance.
brink (brink), n. the edge, margin, or border, especially of a steep place.
brin-y (brin'i), adj. very salty; as, the briny ocean; briny tears.
bri-quet (bri-kĕt'), n. a block or brick made of coal dust and used as fuel. Also, briquette.
bri-quet (bri-kā'), n. a steel (for striking a light); a tinder box. [Fr.]
āte, senāte, rāre, căt, locăl, fär, ásk, pārade; scēne, ĕvent, ĕdge, novĕl, refĕr; rīght, sĭn; cōld, ōbey, cōrd, stōp, cōmpare; ūnit, ūnite, būrn, cŭt, focŭs, menū;
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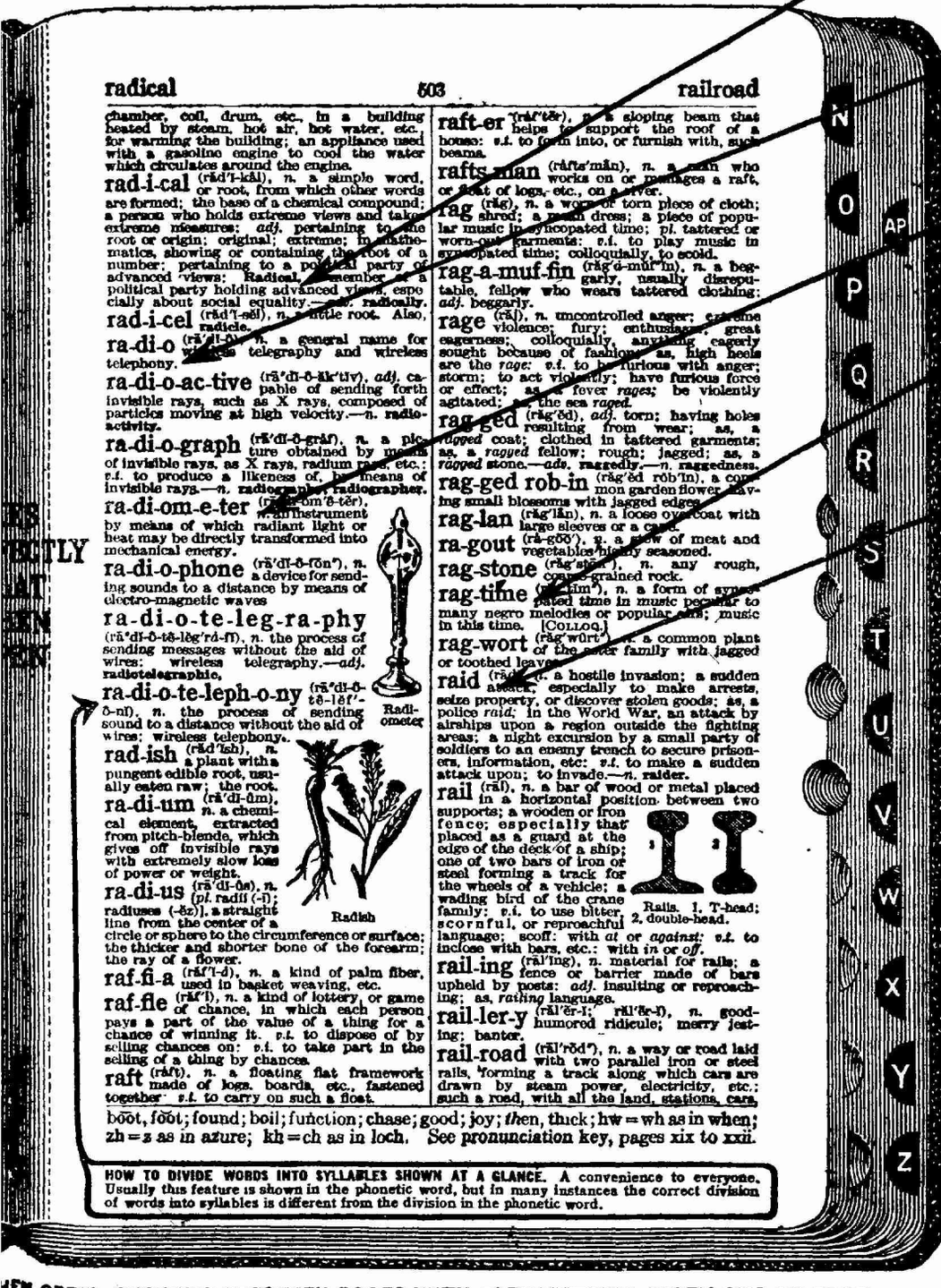

radical 503 railroad

chamber, coil, drum, etc., in a building heated by steam, hot air, hot water, etc., for warming the building; an appliance used with a gasoline engine to cool the water which circulates around the engine.

rad-i-cal (răd'ĭ-kăl), *n.* a simple word, or root, from which other words are formed; the base of a chemical compound; a person who holds extreme views and takes extreme measures: *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin; original; extreme; in mathematics, showing or containing the root of a number; pertaining to a political party of advanced views: **Radical,** a member of a political party holding advanced views, especially about social equality.—*adv.* **radically.**

rad-i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* a little root. Also, **radicle.**

ra-di-o (rā'dĭ-ō), *n.* a general name for wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.

ra-di-o-ac-tive (rā'dĭ-ō-ăk'tĭv), *adj.* capable of sending forth invisible rays, such as X rays, composed of particles moving at high velocity.—*n.* **radioactivity.**

ra-di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* a picture obtained by means of invisible rays, as X rays, radium rays, etc.; *v.t.* to produce a likeness of, by means of invisible rays.—*n.* **radiography, radiographer.**

ra-di-om-e-ter (rā'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument by means of which radiant light or heat may be directly transformed into mechanical energy.

ra-di-o-phone (rā'dĭ-ō-fōn'), *n.* a device for sending sounds to a distance by means of electro-magnetic waves

ra-di-o-te-leg-ra-phy (rā'dĭ-ō-tĕ-lĕg'rā-fĭ), *n.* the process of sending messages without the aid of wires: wireless telegraphy.—*adj.* **radiotelegraphic.**

ra-di-o-te-leph-o-ny (rā'dĭ-ō-tĕ-lĕf'ō-nĭ), *n.* the process of sending sound to a distance without the aid of wires: wireless telephony.

Radiometer

rad-ish (răd'ĭsh), a plant with a pungent edible root, usually eaten raw; the root.

ra-di-um (rā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* a chemical element, extracted from pitch-blende, which gives off invisible rays with extremely slow loss of power or weight.

ra-di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* (*pl.* radii (-ĭ); radiuses (-ŭz)], a straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface; the thicker and shorter bone of the forearm; the ray of a flower.

Radish

raf-fi-a (răf'ĭ-ă), *n.* a kind of palm fiber, used in basket weaving, etc.

raf-fle (răf'l), *n.* a kind of lottery, or game of chance, in which each person pays a part of the value of a thing for a chance of winning it. *v.t.* to dispose of by selling chances on: *v.i.* to take part in the selling of a thing by chances.

raft (răft), *n.* a floating flat framework made of logs, boards, etc., fastened together: *v.t.* to carry on such a float.

raf-ter (răf'tĕr), *n.* a sloping beam that helps to support the roof of a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, such beams.

rafts-man (răfts'măn), *n.* a man who works on or manages a raft, or float of logs, etc., on a river.

rag (răg), *n.* a worn or torn piece of cloth; shred; a mean dress; a piece of popular music in syncopated time; *pl.* tattered or worn-out garments: *v.i.* to play music in syncopated time; colloquially, to scold.

rag-a-muf-fin (răg'ă-mŭf'ĭn), *n.* a beggarly, usually disreputable, fellow who wears tattered clothing: *adj.* beggarly.

rage (rāj), *n.* uncontrolled anger; extreme violence; fury; enthusiasm; great eagerness; colloquially, anything eagerly sought because of fashion, as, high heels are the *rage*: *v.i.* to be furious with anger; storm; to act violently; have furious force or effect; as, a fever *rages;* be violently agitated; as, the sea *raged.*

rag-ged (răg'ĕd), *adj.* torn; having holes resulting from wear; as, a *ragged* coat; clothed in tattered garments; as, a *ragged* fellow; rough; jagged; as, a *ragged* stone.—*adv.* **raggedly.**—*n.* **raggedness.**

rag-ged rob-in (răg'ĕd rŏb'ĭn), a common garden flower having small blossoms with jagged edges.

rag-lan (răg'lăn), *n.* a loose overcoat with large sleeves or a cape.

ra-gout (rā-gōō'), *n.* a stew of meat and vegetables highly seasoned.

rag-stone (răg'stōn'), *n.* any rough, coarse-grained rock.

rag-time (răg'tīm'), *n.* a form of syncopated time in music peculiar to many negro melodies or popular airs; music in this time. [Colloq.]

rag-wort (răg'wŭrt'), *n.* a common plant of the aster family with jagged or toothed leaves.

raid (rād), *n.* a hostile invasion; a sudden attack, especially to make arrests, seize property, or discover stolen goods; as, a police *raid;* in the World War, an attack by airships upon a region outside the fighting areas; a night excursion by a small party of soldiers to an enemy trench to secure prisoners, information, etc: *v.t.* to make a sudden attack upon; to invade.—*n.* **raider.**

rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of wood or metal placed in a horizontal position between two supports; a wooden or iron fence; especially that placed as a guard at the edge of the deck of a ship; one of two bars of iron or steel forming a track for the wheels of a vehicle; a wading bird of the crane family: *v.i.* to use bitter, scornful, or reproachful language; scoff: with *at* or *against;* *v.t.* to inclose with bars, etc.: with *in* or *off.*

Rails. 1, T-head; 2, double-head.

rail-ing (rāl'ĭng), *n.* material for rails; a fence or barrier made of bars upheld by posts: *adj.* insulting or reproaching; as, *railing* language.

rail-ler-y (rāl'ĕr-ĭ; rāl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* good-humored ridicule; merry jesting; banter.

rail-road (rāl'rōd'), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails, forming a track along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, etc.; such a road, with all the land, stations, cars,

bōōt, fōōt; found; boil; function; chase; good; joy; *th*en, thick; hw = wh as in when; zh = *z* as in azure; kh = ch as in loch. See pronunciation key, pages xix to xxii.

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Men and Events

Dr. J. G. Schurman, American minister to China, is expected in Shanghai next week.

Paul Page Whitham, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, departed this week for a ten days' business trip to North China.

Dr. C. K. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College, has resigned to accept a position on the faculty of Johns-Hopkins University, Baltimore.

A charity ball is to be held by the Shanghai American Woman's Club and the American Association on May 31 in the marble hall of the home of E. S. Kadoorie.

Major General Omar Bundy, commander of the Philippines Department, U. S. Army, arrived in Shanghai on May 10, and will remain in China for some weeks.

The Chinese government has, according to an announcement of the International Labor Office in Washington, D. C., agreed to the Berne Convention of 1906 prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Hugo Reiss, vice-president of Anderson, Meyer and Company, accompanied by Mrs. Reiss, departed on Sunday of this week for a trip to America and Europe. In Paris they will visit their children who have been in school there for the past year.

The committee and members of the Union Club of China, Shanghai, will be at home to invited guests on Monday, May 19, between the hours of 5.30 and 7 p. m., on the occasion of the official opening of the new premises at 38 Avenue Edward VII.

R. J. Corbett who has been connected with the head office of the Standard Oil Company of New York, at Shanghai, recently has been appointed manager of the company's interests at Moukden, Manchuria province, and will assume his new duties in September.

Hon. L. C. Dyer, member of the House of Representatives and author of the China Trade Act, and F. J. Dean, former president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking, were speakers at a meeting of the China Society of America held at the Hotel Plaza, New York, on April 26.

According to a recent report of U. S. Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, the American people sent abroad during 1923 the sum of G. $70,000,000 for the support of missionaries and foreign charities. In the same period American tourists expended abroad approximately G. $400,000,000.

One of the interesting courses to be given at the East China Union Summer School, at St. John's University in July, is one dealing with Western Customs and Manners. One section will be for women students and one for men, and the instructors will be Miss Hazel MacNair and Mr. F. W. Gill.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Lavender, of the U. S. Army stationed in the Philippines, were in Shanghai this week on their way home to America. Lieut. Lavender was a member of the American army flyers who crossed the Atlantic two or three years ago. While in Shanghai they were the guests of Miss Rachel Foster of the Shanghai American School.

Prof. C. F. Remer of St. John's University, Shanghai, who has been in America on leave for the past year, has decided, because of the continued illness of Mrs. Remer to remain in America for another year. During the year Prof. Remer has been doing special work and teaching at Harvard University. For the coming year he has accepted a position on the faculty of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and this summer will attend the Institute of Politics held at that school.

A Chinese student, Yin-chih Jao by name, who is enrolled in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri was awarded first prize in the annual essay contest for the best editorial by a student in journalism on a subject pertaining to the relations of China and America, according to word received this week from Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School. This prize has been offered for several years by the *China Weekly Review*. Mr. Jao, the winner of the contest this year, is a native of Peking. A copy of the winning essay will soon be published in the *Review*.

A long list of well known Americans sailed from Shanghai on the *President Cleveland* May 11. Among them were: H. E. Page of the China General Edison Company, and Mrs. Page; Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Haskell; Frank Brown of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company and Mrs. Brown; Harry Frick of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, and Mrs. Frick; O. F. Brooks, R. M. Ross and P. H. Benedict of the Standard Oil Company; and Fred Davis of Koster Company, and Mrs. Davis.

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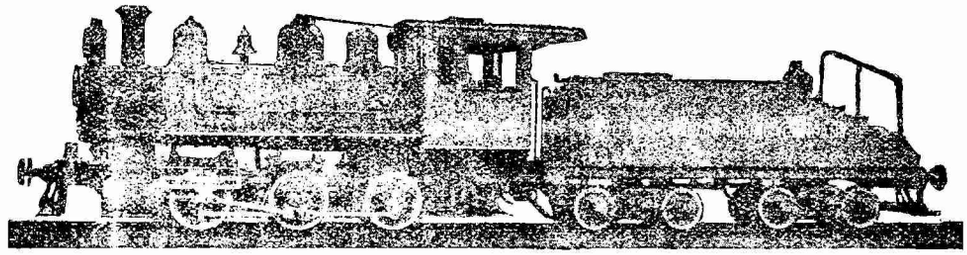

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News from North China

General Wang Chen-ping, civil governor of Chihli, tendered his resignation twice this week, but his petition was each time rejected by the president who sent delegates to persuade him to remain. He then asked for ten days' leave, but the President persuaded him to resume duty at once. It is expected that he will cancel both his resignation and leave. General Wang is the man who was largely responsible for ousting former President Li Yuan-hung and for the election of the President Tsao Kun.

Wang Yung-pao, minister to Tokyo, returned to Peking last Tuesday. He is said to be disgusted with the student condition in Tokyo and his chief object of returning is to arrange with the ministry of education to appoint a commission to take care of the Chinese students in Japan thus relieving him of further troubles. He said he would not return to Tokyo until this question is settled.

May 7, the so-called Humiliation Day of China, on which nine years ago Japan presented the famous Twenty-One Demands, was universally observed by student classes in North China. In Peking, as usual, the student bodies staged a gigantic demonstration which was however frustrated by the police. Fracases and free fights ensued here and there that resulted in the wounding of several students. There were also several aeroplanes piloted by the students of the Peking Aeronautic School flying in the air distributing little postbills.

In connection with the observation of Humiliation Day, Japanese Minister Yoshizawa sent a note to the Chinese government requesting it to prohibit such conduct by the Chinese people in all provinces as they are largely anti-Japanese. It is not yet known how the Cninese foreign ministry replied.

The struggle between the students of the Peiyang University of Tientsin and its president has not yet been settled. The student delegates, about 180 in number, who entered Peking some time ago have quartered themselves in the ministry of education. They refuse to leave the ministry until their demands are granted, that is, the dismissal of Feng Hsi-yung, the university president. Dr. C. T. Wang has volunteered to negotiate a settlement.

The tyranny of the student class in Peking and their uncontrolableness reached its highest pitch when the students of the National Agricultural College of Peking resorted to force in driving out the president, Shen Pu-chow. The following day a fist fight ensued between the men of Mr. Shen and the students, in which one student was hurt. Troubles in other schools and colleges are constantly arising.

There has not been any rain in north Chihli since the beginning of spring and it is feared that a drought is inevitable. Peking is at present unusually dry and epidemics prevail. This is aggravated by the financial stringency of the Peking government, as there are not enough coolies to sprinkle water on the streets, making the Peking dust an intolerable nuisance to the public.

The many rumors about the illness of President Tsao Kun seem to have been dispelled by the receptions given by him to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, government officials and newspaper representatives on the afternoons of May 8, 9 and 10. Large crowds went to the presidential palace to see the president. They were adequately entertained by the beauties of the presidential grounds and especially close up they enjoyed the beautiful peonies that are just blooming.

Dr. Maximilian Toch, professor of industrial chemistry of Cooper Institute, New York, who came to China at the invitation of the Chinese government, was given the honorary degree of doctor of science by the government university of Peking on May 8. Dr. Toch left for London the following evening via Hankow, accompanied by J. J. Keegan of Shanghai who came to Peking with Dr. Toch, and Dr. Toch's wife and daughter.

The Peking American College Women's Club held its annual garden party on May 8 at 2 San Tiao Hutung, East City, Peking. The program began at 6:00 p. m., comprising a one-act play "The Florist Shop" and songs by Mrs. Bovell and Mr. Fiedler.

H. V. Stokely, representative in the Far East of the Parke, Davis Drug Company, stationed in Shanghai, arrived in Peking several days ago with his wife. Mr. Stokely left China last December on leave and shortly after his marriage in the United States, he returned to Shanghai with his wife. After spending several weeks in Peking, they will proceed to Shanghai.

Byron May and Anderson Mathews are now in Peking on a trip around the world after finishing college. They have proved their prowess and success as big game hunters,

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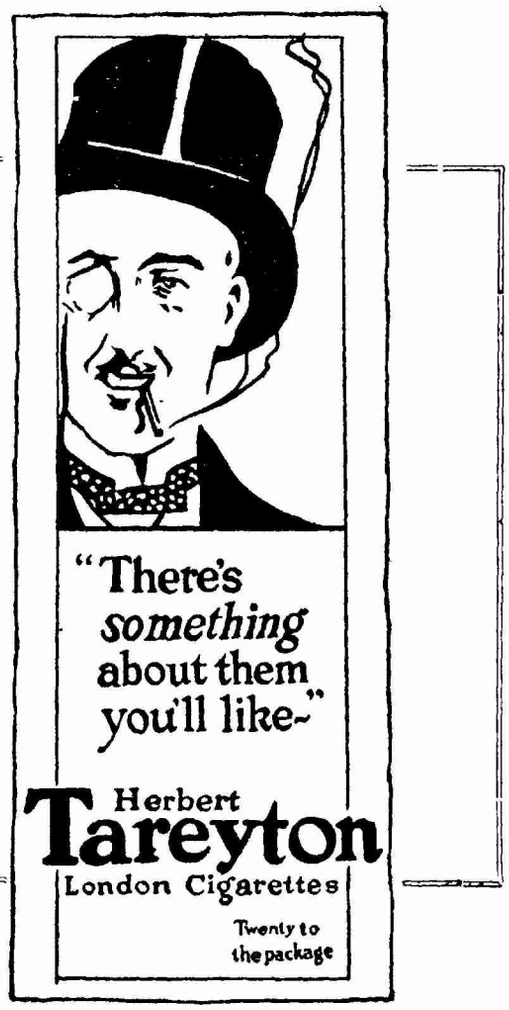

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for at Saigon they left the beaten track of the tourist and spent several weeks in the jungle. Their kill included five tigers and two elephants. After sightseeing in the Chinese capital, they will visit South China.

Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Indian philosopher and poet who is now lecturing in Peking, was given by Liang Chi-chao, the famous Chinese scholar and historian, a Chinese name on the sixty-fourth birthday of the former which was celebrated May 8 in the auditorium of the Peking Union Medical College by a group of Chinese and foreign admirers. His new Chinese name is "Chu Chen-tan." The first is his family name meaning India or Hindustan which is called in old Chinese "Tien Chu." His second and third name mean Thundering Morning, being derived from the original meaning of "Rab" and "Indra".

P. Y. C.

Peking, May 9, 1924.

Recent rains all over Honan will help in maturing the wheat. They have come too late to make a good harvest. It is encouraging to the people that they now can plant kaoliang and other crops to mature in the autumn. It is hoped that a famine may not result.

The North China athletic meet will be held in Kaifeng May 16 and 17. The Honan Meet came on May 10.

At the recent football meet for North China in Tientsin the honors went to Chung Chow University of Kaifeng.

President H. L. Chang and Dean G. H. Lee of Chung Chow University of Kaifeng are being congratulated on the securing of an $80,000 Science Hall now being erected. This modern building along with a grand new campus and four new dormitories is made possible by a provincial tax and by the endowment of seven thousand mu of land given by General Feng Yu-hsiang.

H. L. H.

Kaifeng, Honan, May 7, 1924.

News from Central China

Members of the Hankow American Chamber of Commerce gave a tiffin to Admiral Washington, U. S. N., at the Hankow Club last Monday at 12.45 p.m.

Tseng Wu-cho, Hankow manager of the Bank of Communications, has left for Peking, and will be back in a couple of weeks. His business, it is reported, will be chiefly to confer with his head office about affairs of the local branch.

General Yang Sen reports to the Peking government the difficulties which face him in making minor appointments to posts in Szechuan. There has been considerable disagreement with his selection and he suggests that the government name a suitable man for civil governor.

An athletic meet was held at Wuchang for all the government and missionary schools and colleges in Wuhan on Saturday afternoon. In spite of the drizzling weather, all those who took part displayed keen interest in their competition, and there was a large crowd of spectators present.

General Sun Chuan-fang is reported to have intimated to his Peking friends that he would be only too glad to become Tuchun of Hupeh in place of General Hsiao who is wrongly reported to be seriously ill in South-eastern China.

General Liu Hsiang of Szechuan, has telegraphically proposed to Marshal Wu Pei-fu that the followers of General Hsiung Keh-wu and Tan Mao-hsin be pardoned if they are willing to quit their leader and return to their lawful vocations. On this encouragement, General Hsiung and Tang's men may desert them thereby greatly weakening their strength.

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce has sent a dispatch to the Wuchang bureau of finance opposing the re-assessment of goods.

The native papers report that beginning from the tenth of this month the bureau of finance in Wuchang will resume the collection of the cigarette stamp tax.

The delegate sent by the Wuchang government to investigate the sufferings of the Fancheng people in consequence of the recent brigandage in that city has been held for ransom on his way back to this city.

Lieutenant Tucker Gibbs, U. S. N., left Hankow last evening on his way to the United States. Lt. Gibbs has been transferred to home duty having served his period here on the China station. One of the most popular naval officers in the port, it is hoped that he will be able to return here before very long.

In settling the case of the collision of the Japanese torpedo destroyer with a Chinese boat, which took place in Hupeh on April 10, the Japanese Consul at Hankow has decided to pay a sum of $1,700, at the average of $100 for the family of each deceased person.

Persistent rumors state that the notorious Chang Chen-yao who so thoroughly bled Hunan, was responsible for Dr. Reimert's murder in Yochow, and likewise was blamed for the Lincheng banditry, is leading strong forces sent by Wu Pei-fu with the purpose to take Szechuan into the Chihli party fold and make himself the military governor.

A. McIntosh, of Findlay, Richardson & Co., Ltd., left Hankow Thursday evening on the s. s. *Luenyi* on his way to Scotland on furlough.

Thursday morning three bandits were shot to death near the New World on the malu, and their heads were displayed on the spot as a warning to the outlaws.

The *Kiang Sheng Daily News* reports that there has been a persistent rumor that mutiny occurred outside the western gate of Changsha and that as a result many houses were burned and looted.

Jefferson Patterson of the American Legation left on the express train for Hankow, whence he expects to take the journey up the Yangtze to Chungking. He will be gone for three weeks.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has advised the government of the stamping out of poppy cultivation in Honan and of the estabilshment of an Anti-Narcotic Bureau to prevent the use of "White Pills" and other drugs in that province.

On May 9 a mass meeting was held by the various organizations and student bodies in the Lao Pu park at the extension of Sin Sen Road in commemoration of China's "Day of Disgrace", May 9, 1915, on which Japan presented the notorious Twenty-One Demands.

General Tien, military attache at Nanking, has arrived at Loyang, where he will discuss means to guard the waterways of the Yangtse Valley.

James S. Dolan, manager of the Shanghai office of the China & Java Export Company, is in Hankow for a short business visit.

Galen D. Litchfield, manager of the Hankow branch of the International Savings Society, returned to Hankow last Friday after a visit to Shanghai.

J. D. Kennedy, representing chemical manufacturers in the United States and England, arrived in Hankow Friday and will remain here for about three weeks.

The newly appointed Director-General for the Conversion of Chengchow into a modern business center, Sun Tan-ling, who was former minister of the Interior, has been in Chengchow at the invitation of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Both the Central government and the people of Honan are very anxious for him to take over affairs at Chengchow at an early date.

The latest news is that Kweilin is surrounded by soldiers. The missionaries there are shut in. It is reported that there is fighting at Chenchow but it has not been confirmed.

The ministry of foreign affairs in Peking telegraphed to Szechuan asking the leaders to investigate the losses of foreigners during the war, because the British Consul demands that the government pay indemnity. Military Governor Liu Ts'en-heo, on the 17th, issued a telegram to the different armies asking them to protect the lives as well as property of the foreigners, hereafter.

P. S. J.

Hankow, May 11, 1924.

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Manager.

News from West China

There is no lack of interest to those of us who are permitted to witness the progress of events in this staid old city. The pace is so siwft that even radical foreigners are wondering what Yang Sen is going to do next. We advise him to go slowly and he comes back with, "Go slowly! That's what has been the trouble with China for a dozen centuries!" "You all say, go slowly!, but if we do we will never get anything done. I can't go slowly. Things have to move, or I stop."

Here are a few samples of the things he takes an interest in. "Did you say they had the City God out to-day? I wish I had known it! I would have stopped it. Taking out an idol to parade the streets and block traffic! I'll stop such things".

"And they came to me and asked me to pray for rain by going on the street with grass sandals and my head uncovered. They said the former civil governors all did so. As if Heaven would pay any attention to their grass sandals and bare heads when they go back to their Yamens and oppress the people! No, I won't go and pray for rain that way. When Heaven sends us rain we will have it. It is largely due to the fact that we have so few trees here, so it is really our own fault."

One of the most startling things he has done is to give dead bodies for dissection to the Medical School connected with the Union University (missionary). This is so novel here in West China that it is worth recording.

A very delightful occasion was the annual Arbor Day when thousands (perhaps more than ten thousand) students went outside the East Gate to a hill-side about four miles from the city. They went with bands, and flags, and uniforms, and many things to make the occssion festive. It was indeed an imposing sight to come upon a hill in the country swarming with students, both girls and boys, with banners, and distinctive uniforms, all planting trees. The governor was there with all of his official family who were able to be present. The hillside-which is part of the official Agricultural Experimental Station was entirely bare of trees. The thought that it might again be covered with a growth of cedars was an inspiration to every one. Trees grow easily in this region, and there is no reason why all the hills, where rice will not grow, should not be covered with trees.

The next event of particular importance was the Annual Industrial Exhibit which was carried on for more than a month. To this the genial Governor went again and again. He attended the feast given by the Commercial Press, the performance given by the Orphanage, a feast given to all students who have studied in Europe and America, spoke in the Y. M. C. A. booth, gave a speech at the beginning of the Exhibition, and again spoke at the close. On the last mentioned day he began in the morning with an inspection of troops at the North Parade Ground (about three miles from his home) at 8 A. M, closed the Exhibition at 11 A. M., gave out prizes to the winners fo the Athletic Meet at 3 P. M., went to a dinner at the Y. M. C. A. at 5 P. M. The day before this we found him at 7:30 A. M. giving an address to his new Military Academy in the sunshine. This he does twice a week. He is out for inspection every day before breakfast at 9 o'clock; then he goes to the Yamen.

This is the sort of man we now have here for our Military Commander and Nominal Civil Governor. The latter unfortunately, is still nominal. Peking has ordered that the Tuchun, Civil Governor, Treasurer, and all must be appointed officially from Peking. The Tuchun, who is in Chungking, seems to have been so recognized, but General Yang Sen still waits for proper recognition. In the meantime he resigns, as is quite proper, and there is the usual intrigue going on to oust him and every one else in office, in favor of more selfish officials.

There will be no issue of paper money. The Chamber of Commerce will not be coerced to produce several hundred thousands of dollars. What money he can get hold of is being used for improvements. No funds can be secured from the Salt Revenue because he cannot send an army and demand it (the way all military men here do) and so we wonder what such a man can do without money. As the days go by, and people realize what this man of ideals is attempting all agree-Chinese and foreigners a like-that this is the man we want here. Butwithout money he cannot maintain himself. So we all wonder how long it will be till he is driven out again.

There is a strong conspiracy against Yang Sen and Liu Tsen Hou which we cannot mention just yet. It is the same old story of intrigue and selfishness. Unless Wu Pei Fu can understand the matter aright and decide to assist the right side all that was accomplished in the recent fighting will be undone in an hour. If officials such as Yang Sen cannot be maintained in office once they get here the outlook for the future is more hopeless than we had supposed.

John R. Muir.

Chengtu, Szechuan, April 28, 1924.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Reported to Have Died

Those who have followed, whether in agreement or not, the spectacular and checkered career of Dr. Sun Yat-sen since the early days of republican movement in China, received a shock at the conflicting reports of his sudden demise in Canton after a brief illness of brain fever. *Reuters* reported his death as having occurred on the morning of May 14. The Canton government denies his death, while a correspondent of the North-China *Daily News* telegraphed Shanghai on May 14, "Doctor sick, not dead." Though in recent years, Dr. Sun's opposition to Peking authority has become so weakened and so evidently futile as to disgust even his once ardent admirers and his supporters in theory, and many look for his death as a blessing to China, still, the indomitable courage of the man against as impossible a conglomeration of obstacles as ever faced a patriot demand a certain species of respect from every one. If Dr. Sun is dead, it seems impossible that there can be any of his ilk to continue the shadow of power he leaves behind. His death would bring untold elements for speculation into Chinese political affairs. Probably, the division of the North and South would soon be at an end. What reactions this would bring in Chekiang, in Hunan, and in Chang Tso-lin's stronghold in Mukden, it is impossible to imagine. At any rate, in Sun's death, the greatest single obstacle to a reunion of all China south of the Great Wall would be removed. Canton and vicinity, in the hands of mercenary troops which even Dr. Sun could but partially control, is likely to have more very troublous days added to its already long list.

News of and concerning Japan demands prominent attention this week in the Far East,—first, the elections on May 10, in which the government failed to secure the usual majority by which it carries its policies through the Diet; secondly, developments in questions between Japan and the United States, and lastly, several items of news of more than passing interest. As for Philippine matters, Quezon reached Washington and addressed the committee on insular affairs on the question of independence; and a group of Americans from the Philippines passed through Shanghai announcing they were en route to America on a speech-making campaign to set the people of the United States right about Filipino independence. An interesting aftermath of the Philippine National Bank scandal came with the filing of suits against former directors of that institution for the recovery of losses made during the Harrison regime. Three Americans, one the brother of former Governor General Harrison, and three leading Filipino capitalists, are among the dozen directors to be held to account.

Much Excitement in Japanese Elections

The slogan which seems to have won out in the national elections held in Japan on May 10 was, according to *Reuters*, "Down with Privileged Class Government." Though the elections were held last Saturday, the count and returns were not made till Monday and Tuesday of this week. The latest reports were:

Kenseikai	156
Seiyukai	101
Seiyuhonto	120
Kakushin Club	50
Businessmen's Party	8
Independents	57

There are in all 464 seats in the Lower House, the majority of which have been captured by the opposition. The opposition is composed of three parties, the Kenseikai, Seiyukai, and Kakushin Club, which, ordinarily divided on political matters, combined last year against the government as represented by the Kiyoura cabinet. The Seiyuhonto party is the government party, while those elected by the Businessmen's Party and the Independents will probably barter their favor with and against the government as best suits their particular interests.

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Issue of the Election

The procedure of the government as a result of the elections is one of tremendous import in Japanese politics. Last year, the three parties now opposed to the government, joined hands against the cabinet formed by Premier Kiyoura on the grounds that it was dominated by the House of Peers, which nullified the wishes of the people as represented by the Lower House of the Diet. The three parties obstructed every move of the cabinet, and, following a small riot in the Diet on January 31, last, Premier Kiyoura dissolved the House. This action came very unexpectedly as a result of members of the opposition claiming that the government was implicated in the wrecking of a train the night before, in which prominent members of the opposition were returning to Tokio from an opposition meeting. Viscount Kiyoura remained as Premier to conduct the new election, which he publicly stated he would endeavor to see was conducted with strict fairness and impartiality. The three parties immediately joined hands against the "Government of Peers", and stood for universal suffrage without property qualifications.

New Cabinet Must Now Be Formed

Despite Premier Kiyoura's plea for clean elections, he has been bitterly accused of favoring the government's candidates. In all there were some 1,100 candidates for the 464 vacant seats, as against about 900 candidates in the previous election. There were fights in many parts of the country on election day, and some 800 canvassers were arrested for violations of the law. After the returns began to come in, further raids were made by supporters of defeated candidates against those winning. It was probably the hottest election ever held in Japan.

All interest now centers on what the government will do in the matter of forming a new cabinet. The Japanese press sees three possibilities: one that the government will so maneuver as to make the new cabinet virtually a government cabinet, in which case it will find itself no better off than before the dissolution of the House last January; two, a coalition cabinet may be formed; and three, a cabinet may be formed of the leading party in the elections, the Kenseikai. One Japanese paper states that unless the government acts in accord with the result of the election, the ballot in Japan is worth nothing. The Japan *Advertiser* praised all the Japanese factions last week for having kept the United States immigration issue out of the campaign. It would have made excellent material for arousing the popular vote without accomplishing any good in settling the question, and the *Advertiser* extends congratulations for the discretion displayed by the several parties and candidates.

Japanese Questions in U. S. Congress

Reuters latest report on the Japanese exclusion clause of the immigration bill now before the United States Congress stated:

"The Congressional committee has accepted President Coolidge's suggestion to report a provision making the Immigration Bill effective from March 1, 1925, instead of July 1, next, on the understanding that formal abrogation of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" is in the meantime negotiated. The committee rejected the proposal to postpone the operation of the Bill until March 1, 1926. The U. S. government administration has decided to adopt a passive attitude regarding the immigration question, preferring to await final disposal of the immigration bill in Congress. Opinion regarding what steps the Japanese government should take in the matter ebbs and flows, but the majority of government officials are inclined to accept exclusion of Japanese in America as a settled fact. It is stated that the government is not contemplating any further protests, pending the outcome of attempts at Washington to frame definite plans to deal with Japanese-American problems."

Article 28 of the U. S. Merchant Marine regulations, which was to have gone into effect on June 20, granting preferential rail rates across America to goods for import and export shipped in American vessels, has been dropped because of complaints that vessels under the American flag are not sufficient to handle the shipping to and from America. The rescinding of the order must have brought great relief to Japanese shipping firms, as they must have suffered heavily, had the order gone into effect.

Franco-Japanese Negotiations

Much interested speculation surrounds the visit of Governor General Merlin of French Indo-China to Japan. There has been talk of a secret treaty between France and Japan, to which various alignments between the two powers on world questions ever since the Washington Conference have lent added credence. M. Merlin has been royally received and entertained, and decorated with the First-class Order of the Rising Sun. A conference opened on May 10 which is expected to be quite protracted. Governor Merlin states that "Japan and France will seek to cooperate toward their mutual interests in the Far East," adding that the products of the two countries made cooperation very desirable.

Japan's exports for the first four months of 1924 have held surprisingly well, despite the earthquake, amounting this year to Yen 484,852,000 as compared to Yen 489,493,000 last year. Japanese insurance companies are now settling insurance claims from the earthquake, as follows:

Claims up to Y. 5,000 in value are to be paid to the extent of ten per cent; those above Y. 5,000 and below Y. 10,000, 3 per cent; those above Y. 10,000 and below Y. 15,000, 2 per cent and those above Y. 15,000, 5 per cent. The foregoing percentages are standards merely, and will vary according to the financial condition of the insured.

A correspondent of the North China *Daily News* has reported the trial of 8 Japanese who killed Chinese during the earthquake. Four received two years' imprisonment, two, 18 months, and two were dismissed. The sentence of those found guilty was suspended for two years, which the correspondent judged equivalent to letting them go scot free.

China's Humiliation Day

May 7, ninth anniversary of the acceptance by those in office at Peking of Japan's Twenty-one Demands, passed off without too much eclat in China. The students are chief perpetuators of the day's celebration. Some demonstration by them was attempted in Peking, but ended in a brawl; and other minor incidents occurred in other parts of China.

During the week, both Houses of the United States Congress passed resolutions to remit the balance of the Boxer Indemnity to China. It is understood that the money is to be returned for educational uses, so that little satisfaction is expressed by militarists and the financial jugglers of the Peking government. Dr. W. W. Yen, head of the financial reorganization commission, is responsible for further utterances on China's financial condition, which boil down again to the demand that the foreign powers must grant the 2 ½ per cent customs increase decided at the Washington conference. Dr. Yen stated that the Land Tax, estimated to yield $90,000,000 was no longer due the Central government but a revenue of the provinces according to the recently promulgated constitution. He reported that 15 provinces have already submitted financial statistics on which the commission are working and will soon report.

Sino-German Negotiations

Reuters reported on May 11:

"The House of Representatives summoned the Prime Minister, Mr. Sun Pao-chi, yesterday asking for a statement regarding the Sino-German negotiations, The Premier informed the House that the results promised to be greatly to the advantage of China, therein differing from the arrangement to pay the French indemnity in gold francs, which Parliment vetoed in 1923, but the discussions had not reached a stage where they could be submitted to Parliament. It is understood that the negotiations which were carried on very secretly between German bankers and the Ministry of Finance, provide for the release of the reserve in London against German drawn bonds and coupons of the Reorganisation Loan amounting to approximately $15,000,000, which will be paid to China in cash by instalments Germany will be responsible for the payment of outstanding German bonds and coupons of the Reorganisation Loan and also the Tientsin-Pukow and Hukuang loans, which will be rehabilitated, the obligations on which have been piling up since August 1917. Germany's *quid pro quo* consists on rehabilitation of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank. There is reason to believe that the arrangement has been suhmitted to Berlin and that if approved there will be formally taken up by the German Legation and the Waichiaopu."

To Complete Shanghai Mint

According to the *Eastern News Agency*:

"The representatives of the native bankers of the provinces and the Ministry of Finance have made an arrangement for the execution of the scheme in connection with the solution of the Shanghai Mint problem. It is agreed that the Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Salt Industrial Bank, Ching Cheng Bank, Talu Bank and Chungnan Bank shall loan a sum of $1,500,000, and the other banks another sum of $1,500,000 for the enterprise. Two delegates from the Ministry of Finance, four from the banks in Peking and five from the banks in Shanghai shall organize an executive committee to take over the management of the Mint. Mr. Lo Hung-nien, the present director of the Shanghai Mint, will be allowed to continue in his post."

Peking's Attitude on Mixed Court

Replying to the Note of the Diplomatic Body on May 12 regarding the rendition of the Mixed Court at Shanghai, the Chinese government agrees to three conditions: First, that satisfactory arrangement be made to meet the expenses of the Court; Secondly, that the decisions of the Court be executed throughout the Republic: Thirdly,

giving assurance that the arrangements between the Diplomatic Body and the Chinese government shall be duly executed by the local athorities. As regards the other questions brought up in the Note of the Diplomatic Body, such as the improvement of the Port of Shanghai, extension of the Settlement boundaries, etc. the Chinese reply says that, while these do not have a direct bearing on the subject of the Mixed Court, the government is willing to prepare for negotiations, provided these questions beneficially affect both foreigners and Chinese. The Chinese government considers the rendition of the Mixed Court an urgent matter.

"Studied Inactivity"

John M. Switzer, president of the Pacific Commercial Company of Manila, testifying before the U. S. committee of insular affairs regarding independence, stated that he feared Japanese aggression in the Philippines if Americans relinquished control, describing Japan's present policy as one of "studied inactivity. Filipinos and Americans are being heard before the committee. Philippine Senate President Quezon and party arrived in Washington and appeared before the committee May 7. He stated that though the people want complete and immediate independence, they would compromise for the present on increased autonomy. Quezon opposed the suggestion to delay independence 30 years, claiming that capacity for independence could be demonstrated by the Filipino people before that time.

Norbert Lyons, Manila editor, passed through Shanghai on May 10 to join other members of the Philippine American Mission in America. They are to tour the principal cities speaking and otherwise distributing propaganda embodying the anti-independence ideas of Governor General Wood and most other Americans in the Philippines.

Governor General Wood, after persistent pressure, has finally brought about the filing of suits against six former directors of the Philippine National Bank, and six more suits are expected to follow. Archibald Harrison, brother of the former governer general and himself Alien Property Custodian for some time, Delaney, formerly vice-president and manager of the Bank, and Berry, once secretary to Governor General Harrison, are the three Americans sued. The Filipinos are Vicente Madrigal, coal and shipping magnate and one of the few outstanding Filipino business successes, Vicente Singson Encarnacion, senator and promoter, and Fernandez, formerly mayor of Manila and now a senator, a prominent business man. It looks as if the National Bank fiasco would not be settled till the present generation are all dead and buried.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 6. Congressional joint conference decides Japanese exclusion from U. S. should become effective July 1, next. Coolidge would defer till March 1926, and conduct negotiations with Japan in meantime.——Japanese navy department and foreign office favor second disarmament conference.——British chancellor of exchequer estimates British lose £100,000,000 in interest on loans to Allies.——British building trade threatened with strike.

May 7. Congressional committee on immigration accept Coolidge plan postponing Japanese exclusion to March 1, 1925.——U. S. House of Representatives adopts resolution for remission of China Boxer Indemnity.——Quezon before U. S. insular affairs committee suggests compromise on independence issue.

May 8. U. S. Supreme Court holds Americans abroad must pay income tax.——Revolution in Cuba spreads.——Report of Congressional immigration committee attacked in Senate by Borah, Johnson, Lodge, *et al.*——Senator Lodge introduces bill for World Court at Hague.——Russian ambassador and head of trade delegation quit Berlin.——Philippines to tour United States speaking against independence.

May 9. French and British premiers, Poincare and MacDonald, to confer on May 20.——U. S. secretary of Navy predicts two-day, aerial mail service across Atlantic.——U. S. rescinds preferential rail rate for goods shipped in American vessels, to have been effective June 20.

May 10. Americans from Philippines to tour America speaking against independence.——Elections held in Japan.——U. S. Senate passes 25 per cent tax reduction bill.——Congressional conference decides to make Japanese exclusion from U. S. effective July 1, next.

May 11. Assistant secretary of Navy Roosevelt tells Congressional committee that U. S. navy is below 5-5-3 ratio.——French elections result in little change of party ratios.——Government loses majority control in Japanese elections, vote being distributed among several parties.

May 12. Premier Poincare defeated in French elections.——U. S. Senate votes to relieve China from further Boxer Indemnity payments.——

Progress of World Fliers

Major Frederick L. Martin, Commanding Officer of the U.S.A. Round the World Fliers, who had a miraculous escape after his plane was wrecked on May 1 in the mountains of Alaska

American. Major F. L. Martin, leader of the American round-the-world fliers, whose whereabouts were unknown from May 1 to 10, arrived in Moller, Alaska, on foot, accompanied by his mechanician, on May 11. In attempting the flight from Chignik to Dutch Harbor, Major Martin encountered severe weather, and flying around blindly, waiting for the storm to abate, his plane crashed into a mountain side. When the weather cleared, bearings were taken and the two men started on foot through the mountainous wilderness and finally reached Moller. He will return to Washington.

The other American planes in the round-the-world flight have worked eastward along the Aleutian Islands to Attu Island where they face the longest flight on the whole round-the-world journey, to Paramashiru in the Kurile Islands. They reached Attu after a 530 mile flight on May 10, and were expected in the Kuriles before the end of this week. Thence the flight down the Japanese coast to Kasumigaura, a few miles north of Tokio, will be made in two or three stages. A seven day program in honor of the fliers has been planned by the Japanese.

French. The French ace, d'Oisy, left Calcutta on May 9, flying down the coast of Burma to Akyab and Rangoon, a distance of 840 miles covered in 6 ½ hours. On the 10th, d'Oisy flew overland to Bangkok, and on the 11th from Bangkok to Saigon. The following day, he flew to Hanoi; and was expected in China before the end of the week.

British. The British plane piloted by Squadron Leader MacLaren has been waiting the arrival of a new engine at Parlu in India, about halfway between Karachi and Calcutta. He resumed flight on May 13.

Portuguese. On May 9, the Portuguese plane, flying from Karachi to Calcutta crashed down at Pipar, not many miles from the spot the Britisher, MacLaren, was stranded. The Portuguese plane was damaged beyond repair, and the aviators are waiting for a new plane which is being sent from Lisbon.

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The Ethics of Opium

By Ellen N. La Motte. The Century Company. Price Gold $1.75. pp. 205..

This is not Miss La Motte's first study of the Opium traffic, and it is to be hoped that it may not be her last. The more that can be written and the greater the number of facts that can be correctly cited, the better! All who are interested in ridding China of the burden of the opium problem and who are working to prevent America and other western countries from undergoing a similar trouble must welcome every searching and discriminating study that comes out.

Early in her survey Miss La Motte shows the steadily increasing gravity of the drug problem in the United States: "Drug addiction in America is no new thing. It has been going on steadily for years. Nor is the increase due to prohibition."

After a preliminary survey of the general aspects of the world's drug problem the author passes country by country in review and shows the part which each plays. India, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay States, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Ceylon, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Iraq, the Netherlands East Indies, Macao, French Indo-China, Turkey, Persia, Bulgaria, Greece, Yugo-Slavia, and Egypt—all are touched upon. Then follows a consideration of the Hague Opium Convention and the League of Nations, and a statistical and documented appendix.

Miss La Motte's interest in the Opium Question was first aroused by her visit to the Far East in 1916-17. Here she witnessed certain effects of the traffic, and heard it considerably discussed. Later she studied the problem from the European angle. "Europe, particularly England," says Miss La Motte, "is the great drug manufacturing center of the world and from the factories of England, France, Switzerland, Holland, and Germany come the tons of morphia, heroin, and cocaine which provide the smugglers with their supplies... Japan also is a morphia manufacturer on a great scale. So at one time was the United States, but within the past year or two certain restrictive legislation has been passed by Congress which has clipped the wings of our manufacturers, and the output from America is now greatly lessened.... But, bad as it is, the question of manufacture is not the fundamental aspect of the world's drug problem. The fundamental question is production, the production of raw opium and of coca leaves, from which morphia and cocaine are derived. The output of this raw material is the root of the matter. Strike at the root, and the whole thing dries up. Cut down production...and the manufacturer has nothing to manufacture." This it seems to Miss La Motte—and, it may be added, to practically all other students of this problem—is the crux of the problem. It is reported that a conference has been called by the League of Nations which may result in a new convention between nations; this will probably be held within a few months, possibly in Washington, D. C. This holding of this Conference makes the publication of Miss La Motte's present work particularly timely. It deserves a wide circulation and study in the Far East.

H. F. MacNair.

The Chinese Confessions of (and by) Charles Welsh Mason. Grant Richards Ltd., London, 1924.

Here is a book on the cover of which the publishers seek the public eye (morbid depravity) by the inscription: "One of the most extraordinary human documents ever published," and the words of the autobiographer, "My career has been chequered—full of hardships, sufferings, failures, and crimes. I have been a convict and I am a beggar." The publisher further prefaces the work with a Note, which reads: "I have known C. W. Mason, the author of this extraordinary narrative, for more years than it is pleasant to remember. I believe his story to be true in substance and in fact." With so much prospect of enjoying wickedness from the safe confines of an easy chair, the reader turns to Chapter 1.

The author, an Englishman, states his age as 60, and, begging pardon that his perversity did not begin till he was 20 odd years of age, plunges into a psychological treatment of his forebears and his own youth and upbringing. It is very readable, and the more so because of the signboards of approaching, heretofore unpublished wickedness, which the author sets up on every page. There is an awkwardness about the style which leads one to the impression that the author is really better at crime than at writing. However, in later pages of the book, one forms an affection for this style, and towards the end puts Mason's style on the same plane as the best of Conrad.

Presently we find the writer, 24 years of age, junior indoor customs man at Chinkiang, Kiangsu province, China, with four years' of unusually meritorious service to his credit and a fluent knowledge of the Nanking dialect. Life is so soft a bed of roses for him that, combined with certain unexplainable madness, he wishes a Napoleonic career and decides to become King of China as a stepping stone to even greater power. Mason's China drama occurred in 1891. The book concludes with the author in the British "gaol" in Shanghai, within a period of a few months, with the assertion that he later escaped and the promise that that and further and greater rascality will be revealed in subsequent volumes.

The life of a young customs man in China, even now, 30 years later, is superbly depicted. British realism, in the field of contacts with women, may not receive the approval of all American readers, but the author has given warning that his was a hard case and the publisher has vouched for the truth of the content. Throughout the book is an abundance of introspection. This is the author's justification for the book. For the searcher of adventure, the pyschological and philosophical treatment is a little annoying because it delays the rapid march of events. However, it is too interesting and too much a part of events to allow anyone's chancing skipping it. The author is very human in his reasoning, and still, skilfully raises himself above ordinary persons by insinuating little differences into his character sketch of himself.

When the reader finishes the book, even in the middle of it, seeing the pace the author sets, he realizes that the promise of wickedness has been deceitful bait. With the exception of considerable sexual bluntness, which is no part of the story and which an American writer would have eliminated, as in translation of the Three Musketeers, etc., without fatal damage to American interest in the story, the author wasn't so bad as he was foolish, as he takes pains to show. However, he affirms that this China episode condemned him to perversity, and again holds out the red rag of crime to bridge the space from this first to a second volume. The method is that of rather yellow journalism. The book is really not worth reading or even good to read for it illuminates perversity. It is a fine picture of China, of British and Chinese officialdom, but it is quite evident neither author nor publisher expected it to be read for such, nor are their calculations far amiss. It is probably a true story, for names, dates and documents are cited.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of WILLIAM PRATT McLAREN, Deceased.	Estate No. 48 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Pratt McLaren, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 26, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator
c/o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

April 26, 1924.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of DAVID WEISS, Deceased.	Estate No. 46 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of David Weiss, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before October 26, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator,
c/o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

April 26, 1924.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Japan's Policy in Korea and Formosa

References: Pp. 383-4,388

Questions: 1. How has Governor-General Saito summarized Japan's colonial policy? 2. How does this differ from that of the United States in the Philippines? 3. Under what conditions did Japan annex Formosa and Korea to its empire? 4. What criticisms have been made of the economic policy of Japan in its dependencies? 5. How have trade and commerce advanced in Formosa during recent years? 6. When did self-government first come into use in Formosa? 7. What has been the educational policy of Baron Den? 8. What criticisms of Japanese government in Formosa have been made by Japanese and Formosans? 9. What can you say as to public opinion in Formosa and Korea? 10. What economic reforms have been instituted in Korea? 11. Discuss the Korean rebellion of 1919. 12. What changes have been made since then? 13. What criticism is made of the Korean people themselves? 14. Why do so many Koreans live abroad? 15. To what conclusions does the writer arrive?

Topic 2: Factors in Oriental Immigration and Exclusion

References: Pp. 37£-80

Questions: 1. What is the general tone of this editorial? 2. What is Presdent Coolidge's attitude on the subject of Japanese exclusion? 3. When will exclusion go into effect? 4. What is said as to anti-foreignism in Japan? 5. What is 'race feeling'? 6. Why have Chinese immigrants been so much more popular in the tropics than in the temperate zones? 7. What is said as to the basic reasons for exclusion of one people by another? 8. What was the theory as to immigration into the U. S. A. until recently? 9. What have been some of the effects of this? 10. What was the object and what are the onclusions of the writer of this article?

Topic 3: Progress of Globe Fliers

References: P. 403

Questions: 1. Why is there now so much interest in round the world air trips? 2. How many nations are represented? 3. What is the American route? the French and British? 4. Which is more worthwhile, automobile racing or air races of the type here described?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: "China Saved Again"

References: Pp. 381-8

Questions: 1. What is satire? 2. What is the comparison made between "Wang Tsung-ming" and "Mr. Chang"? 3. What method of teaching does "Chang" use? 4. What is the meaning of the title of this "story" and what are the conclusions of "G"?

Topic 2: Plans for China Industrial Conference for 1926

References: P. 380

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. M. T Tchou? 2. How has he fitted himself to understand China's industrial problems? 3. What is said as to labor agitation in China? 4. Where is it strongest and why? 5. Why is there a need for an industrial conference?

Topic 3: Shanghai Road Extension

References: Pp. 399-401

Questions: 1. What was the occasion of the near-riot? 2. Who owns the property under discussion? 3. What has been the attitude of the Chinese Press? Explain. 4. Are "sovereign rights" involved? What are "sovereign rights"? 5. How is this affair involved with the plan to enlarge Shanghai? 6. Under whose protection are the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai?

Topic 4: Peking Affairs

References: Pp. 400,402

Questions: 1. What is the status of the settlement of the Lincheng Claims? 2. How long a time has passed since the Lincheng affair occurred? 3. What means are used for paying the Peking police? 4. How much are they in arrears? 5. What is Marshal Wu demanding? General Feng? 6. Why is Minister Wang still absent? 7. What action has been taken re the cigarette tax? Why? 8. Why is the Soviet Envoy still in Peking? 9. What are Plenipotentiary Powers?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week the cotton market has been uneventful but with a rather steady undertone in a general way. The demand for actual cotton has been very good indeed while arrivals from the interior are falling off daily. At the close, however, the undertone of the market is firm. One of the commanding factors of the situation is the question whether the supply will become available for spinning purposes as rapidly as required, or whether the interior holders will succeed in creating an artificial scarcity by holding back their cotton. Their method of marketing the crop slowly has proved very remunerative to them, and financially they are so well situated that it is most unlikely that they will deviate in the future from their policy of slow marketing.

Under the present circumstances, it seems to us that the only course for the immediate future is to buy cotton on any slight reaction, as we believe the near future will witness a very considerable revival of speculation. As the market advances it will be necessary to watch for signs of selling out on the part of the leaders, but we hardly think this will take place until a higher level has been reached.

Yarn.—The yarn market during the past week has been practically steady with little business transpiring. Prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked, some 6,000 to 7,000 bales in all counts at ruling prices. From present indications, we look for a steady market in the future.

Liverpool, May 8, 1923

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot .....17.62 Pence
" July.....16.49 "
" Oct .....14.37 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, May 8, 1924.

New York Market:—July.....28.36 Cents
Oct. .....24.62 "
Dec .....24.00 "
Jan .....23.71 "
Mar .....23.79 "
Spot .....30.50 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 8, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May. .....Rps. 579 per Khandy
" " " " " New crop 514 " "
Fully Good Bengal, May.. ..... " 527 " "
Fine Oomra, May ..... " 551 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot..... Tls. 50.00
Shanghai, Spot ..... " 45.50
M-ginned, Spot ..... " 45.50
Taichong, Spot..... " 46.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot..... " 47.00
Ningpo, Spot. ..... " 44.50
Market:—*Steady.*

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus....U. S. $10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	PANAMA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	SOERABAYA
HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKIO
	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

28-462

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 14th, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price for "spot" silver since our last circular is $\frac{9}{16}$d. up to 33 $\frac{9}{16}$d., the quotation for two months forward is $\frac{1}{2}$d. up to 33 $\frac{7}{16}$d. Our official rate for T/T on London followed to 3/2$\frac{3}{4}$d., but receded to 3/2$\frac{1}{2}$d., which is still $\frac{1}{32}$d. higher than at this time last week. There is very little exchange business in connection with either Imports or Exports passing, the latter in particular remain in a stagnant condition. In the absence of business our market closed steady at about $\frac{1}{4}$d. over official rates, with Gold dollars at 70$\frac{3}{8}$ for May/June and 70$\frac{7}{8}$ further forward, but there appears to be a disinclination on the part of the Banks to sell Gold T/T without cover, and at present sales of silver seem to be the only cover available. This is probably the reason why our official rates are maintained below the parity of silver.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

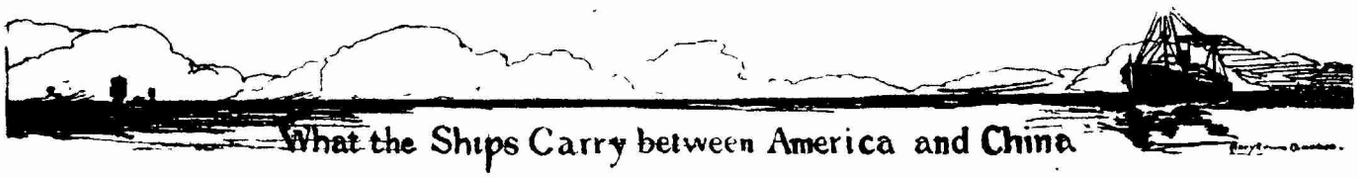
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 38,734,000 an increase of Tls. 1,797,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 49,170,000 a decrease of $ 990,000.
Silver Yen. ....Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 74,696,000 as against Tls. 54,063,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for April	Thursday May 8	Friday May 9	Saturday May 10	Monday May 12	Tuesday May 13	Wednesday May 14
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.272	3/2	3/2$\frac{1}{2}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{2}$	3/2$\frac{1}{2}$
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2$\frac{1}{8}$	3/2$\frac{3}{8}$	3/2$\frac{7}{8}$	3/2$\frac{7}{8}$	3/2$\frac{5}{8}$	3/2$\frac{5}{8}$
4m/s ,,	—	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/3	3/3	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T India	227.076	225$\frac{1}{4}$	226$\frac{1}{2}$	228$\frac{1}{4}$	228$\frac{3}{4}$	227$\frac{1}{4}$	226$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T France	1,135.869	1075	1160	1185	1165	1250	1235
T/T N. Y.	69.326	69$\frac{1}{2}$	70	70$\frac{1}{2}$	70$\frac{1}{2}$	70	70
T/T H'kong	73.706	74	74	73$\frac{1}{2}$	73$\frac{1}{2}$	73$\frac{1}{2}$	73$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Japan	59.598	57$\frac{1}{2}$	57$\frac{1}{4}$	57	57	57$\frac{1}{4}$	57$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T Batavia	191.587	191	193$\frac{1}{4}$	195	195	193$\frac{1}{2}$	193$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Straits	73.435	73$\frac{3}{4}$	72$\frac{3}{4}$	72$\frac{1}{4}$	72$\frac{1}{4}$	72$\frac{3}{4}$	72$\frac{3}{4}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/4.272	3/4	3/4$\frac{1}{2}$	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$	3/4$\frac{1}{2}$	3/4$\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4$\frac{1}{8}$	3/4$\frac{5}{8}$	3/4$\frac{7}{8}$	3/4$\frac{7}{8}$	3/4$\frac{5}{8}$	3/4$\frac{5}{8}$
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.772	3/4$\frac{1}{4}$	3/5	3/5$\frac{1}{4}$	3/5$\frac{1}{4}$	3/5	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,213.261	1145	1230	1255	1235	1320	1305
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.826	73	73$\frac{1}{2}$	74	74	73$\frac{1}{2}$	73$\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73$\frac{1}{2}$	74	74$\frac{1}{2}$	74$\frac{1}{2}$	74	74

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	May 8	May 9	May 10	May 12	May 13	May 14
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Fence.	33$\frac{1}{8}$	33$\frac{5}{16}$	33$\frac{11}{16}$	33$\frac{3}{4}$	33$\frac{3}{8}$	33$\frac{5}{16}$
*N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64$\frac{7}{8}$	G. $.64$\frac{3}{4}$	G. $.65$\frac{1}{4}$	G.$.65$\frac{3}{8}$	G $. 65$\frac{1}{4}$	G. $. 65$\frac{1}{8}$
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 275^{80}	Tls. 273^{60}	Tls. 273^{60}	Tls. 275^{80}	Tls. 276^{90}	Tls. 278^{40}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.8625	71.9375	72.	72.075	72.025	71.9875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	3$\frac{1}{2}$%	5$\frac{1}{2}$%	4%	5%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 77.03
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T436$\frac{3}{4}$
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	3%	Bombay on London	T/T1/4$\frac{29}{32}$
,, ,, 4	3%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T2/4$\frac{3}{8}$
,, ,, 6	3$\frac{1}{16}$%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T1/9$\frac{11}{16}$



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

By Pcl.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Apr. Tls. 1.29 equal Gold

S. S. President Lincoln, April 12,

To San Francisco

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls	3.19
,, Piece Goods	,	.35
Tea, Black, Shanghai..	,,	17
,, ,, Hankow...	,,	47
,, Scented, other Ports	,,	22
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	83
,, other Ports	,,	12
Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	420
Books, Printed.....	,,	10
Brassware	,,	32
Chinaware, Fine	,,	38
Egg, Albumen, Moist..	,,	1,513
,, Whole, Moist....	,,	813
,, Yolk, Moist.....	,,	944
Feathers, Duck	,,	55
Groundnuts Kernels..	,,	750
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	11
,, Sheep's Salted	,,	6
Oil, Groundnut	,,	17
,, Wood.....	,,	4,844
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	83
Woodware.....	,,	13
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	25,207
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	1,363
To Los Angeles.		
Antimony Regulus	Pls.	84
Groundnuts, Kernels ...	,,	840
Carpets..... Hk.	Tls.	1,173
To San Pedro.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	Pls.	10
To New Orleans.		
Hats, Rush.....	Pcs.	160,800
To Philadelphia.		
Bristles	Pls.	3
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	89
Wool, Sheep's	,,	136
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	19,000
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	1,852
To Chicago.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	Pls.	6
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	102
Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	268
To New York.		
Silk Pongees, Honan...	Pls.	12.94
,, ,, Shantung.	,,	72.14
Bambooware	,,	15
Bristles	,,	50
Feather, Duck	,,	196
Hair, Horse Tail.....	,,	157
Hides, Buffalo	,,	143
,, Cow	,,	143
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	175
,, Sheep's ,, ..	,,	75
Skins, Goat, Untanned..	Pcs.	4,700
,, Lamb	,,	1,689
Skin, Sheep	,,	600
,, Weasel.....	,,	25,600
Umbrellas, Paper.....	,,	1,500
Carpets..... Hk.	Tls.	17,318

S. S. Alabama Maru, April 7, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls	4,043

S. S. Dewey, April 2, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	22,576
Wheat.....	,,	13,875

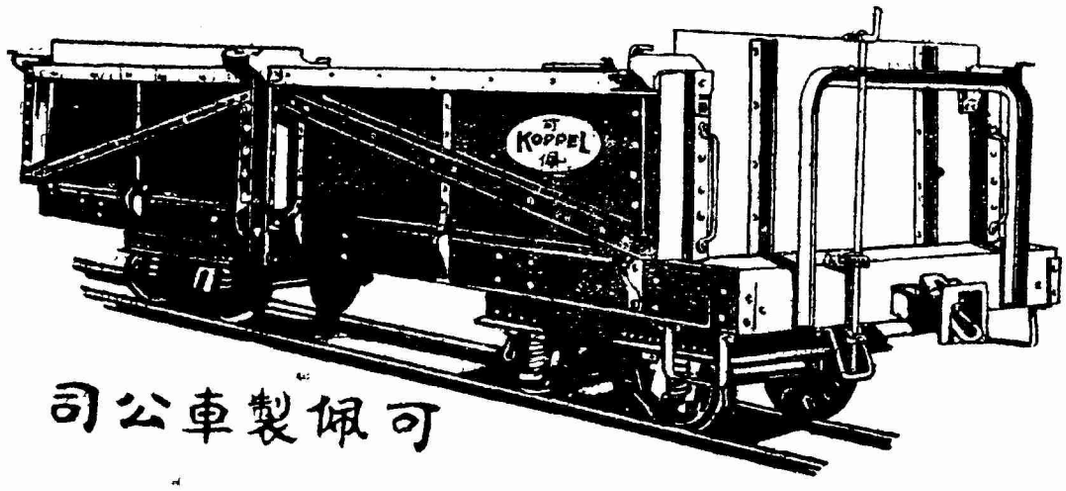
S. S. Knaresbro, April 7, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	1,604
Iron Wire, Defective..	Pls.	2,248
,, Hoops	,,	673
,, Nails, Wire	,,	941
,, Pipe Fittings....	,,	12
,, Tubes.....	,,	1,773
,, Washers.....	,,	21
,, Wire Shorts.....	,,	279
Iron, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	826
Wire Shorts	,,	420
Tinned Plates, Plain....	,,	2,473
Terne Plates.....	,,	405
Carbon Black	,,	70
Celluloid Sheets.....	,,	1
Glucose.....	,,	301
Glue	,,	32
Grease	,,	387
Gum, Arabic	,,	32
India-rubber	,,	2
Indigo Paste, Artificial..	,,	3,128
Ink, Printing.....	,,	121
Leather, Patent	,,	6
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ...	,,	586
Oil, Unclassed	,,	2
Paper, Unclassed	,,	8
Quebracho Extract....	,,	443
String	,,	1
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,206
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	37,424
,, Unclassed	,,	510
Paints, Unclassed.....	,,	606
Turpentine, Vegetable.	,,	110
Clocks	Pcs.	166
Motor-cars	,,	1
Motor-cycles	,,	1
Typewriters.....	,,	40
Shoes.....	Pairs	2,496
Canned Meats.....	Doz.	171
,, Vegetables	,,	98
Coffee in Tins	,	42
Cigarettes	Mille	75,000
Cigars	,,	40
Dyes, Aniline, Pkg. 163.....Hk.	Tls.	7,605
Machinery .....Hk.	Tls.	17,527

S. S. Tsuyama Maru, April 12,

To San Francisco:		
Tallow, Vegetable	Pls.	800
To Wilmington.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned..	Pcs.	79,275

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



司公車製佩可

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

28-463

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co Inc et al.; deposition taken of A. Tulasne.

" 9, " " " 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; deposition taken of T. Kerrigan.

" 13, " " " 2282, China American Trading Co. v. The Fearon Daniel Co.; on motion for new trial; submitted.

" 13, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; on motion for new trial; submitted.

" 13, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banki g Corporation et al; on motion for new trial; continued.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 7, 1914, Crim. No. 602, U. S. v. J. M. Corsvick; delivered to naval authorities.

" 7. " " " 603, U. S. v. G. W. Thompson; delivered to naval authorities.

IN H. B. M. SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA.
CHEKIANG BANK v. CHARTERED BANK.

(Continued from last week)

On January 7th th eChekiang Bank wrote to Theo. Sopher & Co.,

> "hereby acknowledge receipt of your above mentioned D/R's together with loan form for Hankow Tls. 10,500 with interest at 15% for fourteen days from January 9th on which day we hereby confirm that we will credit your tael current account" etc.

There is also another letter put in dated January 7th signed by Sopher & Co., and addressed to the Chartered Bank to the following effect:

> "Fixed Deposit Receipts Nos. 58/62 and 58/63.
> "Kindly note that the above two receipts are now under lien to the Chekiang Industrial Bank."

This letter for some reason was never delivered or forwarded to the Chartered Bank, but remained until the present time with the Chekiang Bank.

The loan form is a printed document dated January 9th beginning "We do hereby charge the goods, property and securities under-mentioned" etc. and below is a printed heading in larger type "Particulars of Securities above referred to" and hereunder is a considerable space for the purpose of filling in the details of the securities assigned. The loan form is signed "Theodore Sopher & Co.," but no securities are named in the bottom of the document and the space for inserting the particulars of the securities is left blank. The letter of January 7th mentions that the loan is to be for 14 days and the loan form also states that the loan is for 14 days from January 9th, that is until January 23rd.

On January 21st the Chekiang Bank wrote to Sopher & Co., stating that the loan matures on the 23rd January and that they intend "to call in the loan when due" but add "we are prepared to consider extension only on the condition that our lien on the security be duly acknowledged by the Chartered Bank," which does to a certain extent show that the Chekiang Bank had some doubts as to the assignment in the previous December. On January 23rd the Chekiang Bank write to Sopher & Co., stating that they will grant a renewal of loan for 19 days on the security of the deposit drafts for £2,000.

Up to this time there has been no notice to the Chartered Bank of any assignment or acknowledgement by the Chartered Bank of recognition of an assignment. But on January 23rd the Chekiang Bank write to the Chartered Bank saying:

> "we wonld thank you to again register our lien on same as this is a new transaction. For your information we wish to state that we hold in our hands from the beneficiaries a letter of advice which authorizes you to kindly note our lien."

Now as a matter of fact the Chekiang Bank on Jan. 23rd, did not hold in their hands a letter of advice authorizing the Chartered Bank to note the Chekiang Bank's lien on the deposit receipts. All the authority that they held at that time, if they held any authority of assignment, was the letter from Theo.

May 8, 1924, Crim. No. 604, U. S. v. Harry C. Maguire; plea of guilty entered; submitted
" 10, " " " 601, U. S. v L. E. Brown; testimony taken of M. Ponpelvin, M. odsi, C. A. McDaniel, P. Shmokova; continued.
" 10, " " " 606, U. S. v. P. S. Crovat; testimony taken of Yui Tsz Kung, Se Kying Oo, J. L. Pridmore, defendant; submitted.
" 10, " " " 605, U. S. v. W. Manley; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 2282, China American Trading Co. v. Fearon Daniel Co.; order denying motion for new trial.
" 13, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; order denying motion for new trial.

(By the Commissioner)

May 8, 1924, Civil No. 152, L. C. Publishing Co. v. Bessie D. Stewart; judgment for plaintiff.
" 8, " Crim. " 604, U. S. v. Harry C. Maguire; sentence.
" 10, " " " 605, U. S. v. W. Manley; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 10, " " " 606, U. S. v. P. S. Crovat; defendant dismissed.

Assignments for Hearing:

May 20, 1924, 10 a.m., C. No. 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Company.
" 21, " 10 a.m., " " 2361, Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery.
" 21, " 10.30 a.m., " " 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.
" 22/23, " 10 a.m., " " 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.
" 27, " 10 a.m., " " 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.
" 28, " 10 a.m., " " 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co.
" 30, " 10 a.m., " " 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.
June 5, " 10 a.m., " " 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman.
Sept 24, " 10 a.m., " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co..

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 6, 1924, Cause No. 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. Aaron S. Glemby; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
" 7, " " " 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; answer, set-off and counter-claim.
" 7, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; answer.
" 7, " " " 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corp'n; notice.
" 8, " " " 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corp'n; praecipe for subpoena duces tecum; subpoena duces tecum issued; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.
" 8, " " " 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; plaintiff's brief.
" 8, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; praecipe for subpoena.
" 8, " " " 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. Wesley M. Smith et al; amended answer.

Sopher & Co. dated Jan. 7th (which had never been forwarded to the Chartered Bank) giving a lien on the deposit receipts for 14 days, i. e. until Jan. 23rd. Mr. York who was called on behalf of the Chekia Bank stated that the correspondence must be taken as a whole, and if that course is pursued it is clear that the letter of Jan. 7th taken with loan form could only have meant that the Chekiang Bank had a lien for 14 days. But as I have already pointed out the loan form did not assign or fill in any charge in the deposit receipt. The evidence of Mr. Forrest, the agent of the Chartered Bank at Hankow, is to the effect:—that the Chartered Bank were never shown a letter from Theo. Sopher & Co. such as was referred to in the letter of Jan. 23rd. They merely received the letter from the Chekiang Bank of Jan. 23rd and as they had already informed the Chekiang Bank on Dec. 10th that they could not recognise any lien on the deposit, and the circumstances were still the same, they merely replied, "we are in receipt of your letter of even date and note the contents." Mr. Forrest further states that the Chekiang Bank never made any enquiries as to whether there was already any charge

(Continued next week)

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2412, U. S. v. Charles L. Bennett; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 8, " " " 2414, U. S. v. James E. Filan; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 8, " " " 2416, U. S. v. William B. McCabe; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 8, " " " 2417, U. S. v. Pedro Antonio; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 8 " " " 2398, In re Hiram H. Lowry's will; consent.
" 9, " " " 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; motion to set.
" 9, " " " 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corp'n; stipulation.
" 9, " " " 2088, Cheng Tse Fong et al. v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; stipulation.
" 10, " " " 2405, Greenstone v. Greenstone; affidavit of publication.
" 10, " " " 2407, Gilman v. Gilman; affidavit of publication.
" 10, " " " 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody; complaint; summons issued.
" 12, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; affidavit in support of motion for new trial.
" 12, " " " 2282, China-American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon Daniel Co.; notice of motion.
" 12, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Etd.; motion to tax costs; affidavit on motion to tax costs.
" 12, " " " 2377, In re Henry S. Leitzel's estate; inventory.
" 12, " " " 2398, In re Hiram H. Lowry's will; assignment.
" 12, " " " 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; reply.
" 12, " " " 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corp'n; answer.
" 12, " " " 2425, Mrs Hu et al v. Asia Banking Corporation; answer.
" 13, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; defendant's brief in support of motion for new trial.
" 13, " " " 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody; marshal's return of summons.
" 13, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; motion for bill of particulars; notice of motion to set.

(By the Commissioner)

May 7, 1924, Crim. No. 602, U. S. v. J. M. Corswick; complaint.
" 7, " " " 603, U. S. v. G. W Thompson; complaint.
" 8, " " " 604, U. S. v. Harry C. Maguire; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
" 8, " Civil " 161, Virginia Thomas v. James L. Gardiner; marshal's return of summons.
" 8, " Crim. " 605, U. S. v. W. Manley; complaint.
" 8, " " " 606, U. S. v. P. S. Crovat; complaint.
" 9, " Civil " 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; marshal's return of summons.
" 10, " Crim " 607, U. S. v. J. R. Campbell; complaint.
" 10, " " " 608, U. S. v. N. E. Bertteria; complaint.
" 13, " " " 600, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; praecipe for subpoena.
" 14, " " " 609, U. S. v. G. Snyder; complaint.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19.35	23 30	Peking ... d.											9.05		
Nantsang ... d.		7 28	7.45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16.01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... d		8 59		9.41	11 14	12 53		14.43	18.24	19 39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14 22	17 34		18 33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow ... a.											14.38		16 02
Pukow d.												8.50	10 00	Nanking ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu d.												17.08	19 48	Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... d.												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7 10		10 59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.44
Do. d												10 15	15.32	Wusih ... d.		7 20	8 22		11 59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.41	21.52	3 53
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... d.		8 21	9.39		12 54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20 32		4 58
Do. d.												10 25		Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10 33	11.34	13 00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... a.												14 25		Shanghai North a.	8 42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6 50

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8 15	9.45	11 20	13 05	14 55	16 49	18 20	20 05	21 50	23 40	1 20	Shanghai North d.	6 00	7.30	9 00	10 35	12 20	14 00	15.55	17 30	19.15	21.00	22 50	0.35
Kiangwan .. d.	7 10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45	Tientungan .. d.	6 05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12 25	14.06	16.00	17 36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0 40
Tientungan .. d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11 56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18.55	20.40	22 25	0 15	1 51	Kiangwan .. d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17 43	19.28	21.13	23 03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 20	12 00	13 40	15 35	17 16	19.00	20 45	22 30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a..	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18 10	19 55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	.	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	.	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	9.05	9.04	13.25	16.30	17 15	18.15	19.20	Kaskai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	.	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.		8 2	9.33	13.43	15 43	17.33	18.33	19.38	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	.	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	.	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	.	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction .. .. a*	8.37	9.57	11.37	13.52	16 07	18.4*	.	22.27
Kashai ..... dep.		10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	.	..	21.16	*Shanghai South .. .. a*	8.55	9.58	11.58	14 10	16 23	19.40		22.45
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	.	..	21.46									
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.48	11.02	13.32	16.56	.	.	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	.	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	.	.	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	.	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	.	.	..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	.	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	.	.	..	24.00	Shanghai North .... .. a	.	10.10	12.00	.	16.20	19.10	.	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8..	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15